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South Africa's prime minister, Pieter W. Botha

Afrikaners Are Torn By Forces of Change

Pressure to Ease Strict Apartheid Is Resisted by New Rightist Party

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service
PRETORIA, South Africa — Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha was in a contemplative mood recently as he spoke near Cape Town to a rally of the white

The Afrikaners A Tribe Divided

First of four articles

Afrikaner faithful marking the 36th anniversary of their rise to political power.

Afrikaners, he told the crowd, must "come out of the laager," the Afrikaans term for the circle of wagons. Continued isolation, he warned, will subject white-ruled South Africa to a future of "so many boycotts, lack of good will, and so much resentment that it will choke in its loneliness. I do not believe this is the right path to take."

It was a revealing admission from the political leader of Africa's white tribe, a self-styled "chosen people" who rule the

country despite constituting only 8 percent of the country's 32 million people. During the past four decades they have constructed the world's most rigid system of legalized racial segregation, known as apartheid.

For generations, the Dutch-descended Afrikaners have prided themselves on their toughness, their unity and their willingness to stand defiantly alone against both the black majority within their borders and a critical world outside. They are, in the words of the historian Herman Giliomee, himself a member of the tribe, "politically the loneliest people in the world."

The subtle shift in attitude suggested in Mr. Botha's speech is one of several important changes that have quietly begun to alter the political and social face of Afrikanerdom.

The most visible of these changes is the rise of a new rightist movement that has broken ranks with Mr. Botha's ruling party.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

New York Stocks Gain In Near-Record Trading

United Press International
NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange, after surging at the outset, was holding a modest gain late Monday as some investors took profits in the second heaviest trading on record.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 23 at the outset, was ahead 30 to 1,207.38 an hour before the close. It rose 36 Friday and a record 7.46 overall last week.

After five hours, volume was 75.5 million shares, second only to the record 202.92 million in the corresponding period Friday.

Brokers said the fact that the Dow had risen 92.10 over the previous four sessions made the market susceptible to profit-taking. But they said the Dow appeared headed for a test of its 1984 high of

1,286.64 set Jan. 5, which is not far from the all-time mark of 1,287.20 set Nov. 29, 1983.

The New York Stock Exchange index was ahead 0.41 to 93.64 and the price of an average share was up 14 cents. Advancing stocks led declining ones by a ratio of more than 2 to 1.

(Closing stock market prices and averages start on Page 10.)

Analysis said the rally that began July 25 has been based on hopes that interest rates will decline in the near future now that the economy shows signs of slowing down from its blistering first half.

Some traders were disturbed that overnight federal funds rates climbed to 11% percent from about two-thirds.

"I will propose no increase in

McNamara Assails Reagan's Policy on Population Growth

By David Treadwell
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Robert S. McNamara, former president of the World Bank, has criticized the Reagan administration's policy of denying financial aid to family planning groups that support abortion as a means of curbing population growth.

Mr. McNamara spoke on the eve of the second United Nations-sponsored International Conference on Population, which opened Monday in Mexico City. He called the administration's policy "very unfortunate."

"It will lead to more abortions," he said, "because such organizations as International Planned Parenthood, now substantially dependent on U.S. funding, will no longer receive U.S. funds, and yet it is one of the most effective forces in the world for population planning."

Mr. McNamara, in a television interview, said that unless something was done to bring down the explosive rates of population growth, many Third World countries would suffer disastrous political and economic upheavals.

He took issue with the administration's argument that the world was overreacting to the population problem, an argument that U.S. officials are expected to reiterate at the Mexico City conference.

A U.S. policy paper prepared for the conference says that too much government control and planning in Third World countries has held back economic growth that could have led to a birth rate decline. It emphasizes "sound economic poli-

cies" over a policy to intervene to reduce population growth.

"Americans will be laughed out of the conference if they stress that theme," Mr. McNamara said. "It's absurd."

However, James L. Buckley, the former Republican senator from New York, said on the same program that he does not "expect flak" over the administration's position. Mr. Buckley heads the U.S. delegation to the conference.

"There'll be 85 questions before this conference having to do with almost everything except economic development," he said. "But we feel the responsibility to state our honest belief as to what direction countries should go if they want to be able to cope with the larger number of people they will be having."

Mr. Buckley, citing the example of the former British colony of Singapore, said population growth could be beneficial in some cases and that economic development was the key to dealing with it.

This is a position similar to the stance adopted by the developing nations at the first International Population Conference in Bucharest 10 years ago. "Development," a final declaration at Bucharest declared, "is the best contraceptive."

■ U.S. Policy Criticized

William A. Orme Jr. of *The Washington Post* reported from Mexico City:

Some delegates at the population conference voiced resentment at what they viewed as a U.S. attempt to dictate international population control strategies.

Geronimo Martinez, the head of Mexico's state-run National Popula-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

tion

of the bomb's effects to the next five years. Three days after the bombing, a second U.S. atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki, killing an estimated 78,000.

On Aug. 14, Japan surrendered.

Hiroshima's mayor, Takeshi Araki, in a speech at Peace Park, said the United States and the Soviet Union were pursuing "a reckless nuclear arms race towards oblivion."

He condemned the stationing of new missiles in Europe and Asia and said that by extending nuclear strategy into space, the superpowers were "pushing the world towards the brink of war."

Mr. Araki said, "The spirit of Hiroshima has permeated the whole world."

"Popular campaigns against nuclear arms have arisen spontaneously," he said, "and we solemnly urge the nuclear powers to heed this international outcry."

One anti-nuclear group issued pamphlets accusing the mayor of lukewarm opposition to nuclear weapons.

He should be critical of the Tomahawk missile being carried through Japanese waters and especially their being allowed to stop at Japanese ports," the pamphlet said, referring to the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles on Pacific Fleet ships.

Large numbers of people in Peace Park wore shirts inscribed "No to Tomahawk."

Also on Monday, the names of 2,573 persons who survived the atomic attack and have died in the 12 months were added to the memorial honoring Hiroshima victims.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.S. Budget Deficits Will Stay High Despite Election Results, Experts Say

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Based on what they have said in the election campaign about taxes and spending, neither President Ronald Reagan nor Walter F. Mondale would significantly reduce the government's record budget deficits, according to many of the nation's leading economic forecasters.

The economists, weighing the candidates' statements against trends in the economy and attitudes in Congress, predict that annual deficits would remain at the stubbornly high \$20-billion level through the 1980s.

"Essentially, we think that there would be little significant impact on the deficits, regardless of the outcome of the election," said M. Kathryn Eickhoff, executive vice president of Townsend-GreenSpan, a New York forecasting firm.

To most economists the current Reagan administration budget deficits, which are triple those of any previous administration, are the greatest menace to the economy since the surging oil prices of the 1970s. Now the deficits, and whether to raise taxes to bring them down, are the dominant economic issue of the presidential campaign.

Mr. Mondale, at the Democratic National Convention last month, pledged to raise taxes and, by the end of his four-year term, to reduce the deficit by the 1989 fiscal year by two-thirds.

Some traders were disturbed that overnight federal funds rates climbed to 11% percent from about two-thirds.

"I will propose no increase in

personal income taxes," Mr. Reagan said Saturday, "and I will veto any tax bill that would raise personal tax rates for working Americans."

Mr. Reagan said the deficit

should be studied in greater detail than they have been able to assess Mr. Reagan's second-term plans.

The economists have calculated that, on the basis of Mr. Mondale's campaign proposals so far, he would leave the deficit in 1989 above \$20 billion. In contrast, the two-thirds cut in the deficit he promised would bring it under \$100 billion in 1989.

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Peres, Shamir Meet to Seek Formula For Sharing Power in Israeli Cabinet

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Shimon Peres, Israel's prime minister-designate, and Yitzhak Shamir, the caretaker prime minister, met Monday to try to work out a power-sharing formula for a joint government.

The two leaders met alone in Jerusalem in an apparent effort to overcome the main barrier to a bipartisan coalition: disagreement over who will lead the new government.

Israeli radio reported that Mr. Shamir, who met Sunday with potential coalition partners among the Knesset's 13 small parties despite Mr. Peres's appointment as

prime minister-designate, still had hopes of retaining power.

Mr. Peres also started a round of talks with the small parties after being chosen Sunday by President Chaim Herzog to form a new government.

Labor won 44 seats to Likud's 41 in general elections on July 23.

Mr. Peres, who has at least three weeks to assemble a 61-seat parliamentary majority, appeared to be working on two fronts: the formation of a narrow-based coalition with small parties that would allow Labor to rule on its own terms or a broader coalition that would include Likud and require major

compromises on policy questions.

He met for more than three hours Monday with representatives of the National Religious Party, a key faction that won four seats in the 120-member Knesset. He said that no commitments were made by the faction.

Avner Sciaiki, one of the party's new Knesset members, said on Israel's armed forces radio that the group would "only enter a national unity government, because we believe any other government will not last long. Why give the people a government that will last for two months and necessarily fail?"

Israeli radio said that Labor and the National Religious Party agreed to continue discussions but disagreed about West Bank settle-

ments and the role of religion.

Labor was hampered in its efforts to form a bipartisan government by a threatened revolt of its left-wing Mapam faction, which has six of Labor's 44 seats.

Mapam member, said Israel radio that he found it "hard to believe that common ground can be found between Labor and the Likud."

He said that the faction had not vetoed a joint government, "but we will have to see how the negotiations develop."

Mr. Herzog launched the national unity initiative after Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir seemed to be making no progress in efforts to form a parliamentary majority. The Labor Party leader pledged to try to form a joint government but was under no legal obligation to do so.

In spending, Mr. Mondale has proposed that the growth of the defense budget be reduced to 4 percent annually, as against the 6 percent or 7 percent expected under Mr. Reagan. While keeping the Medicare and Medicaid health programs intact, Mr. Mondale said he would curb the rise in health care costs, producing \$10 billion in savings in the 1989 budget.

The Democratic candidate also said he would slow the growth in agriculture programs, saving another \$15 billion.

He also said he would restore some cuts of the last four years in programs for the poor, such as school lunches and food stamps, and would spend \$30 billion by 1989 for education, research, and development in an "industrial strategy" program to strengthen industry and the labor force.

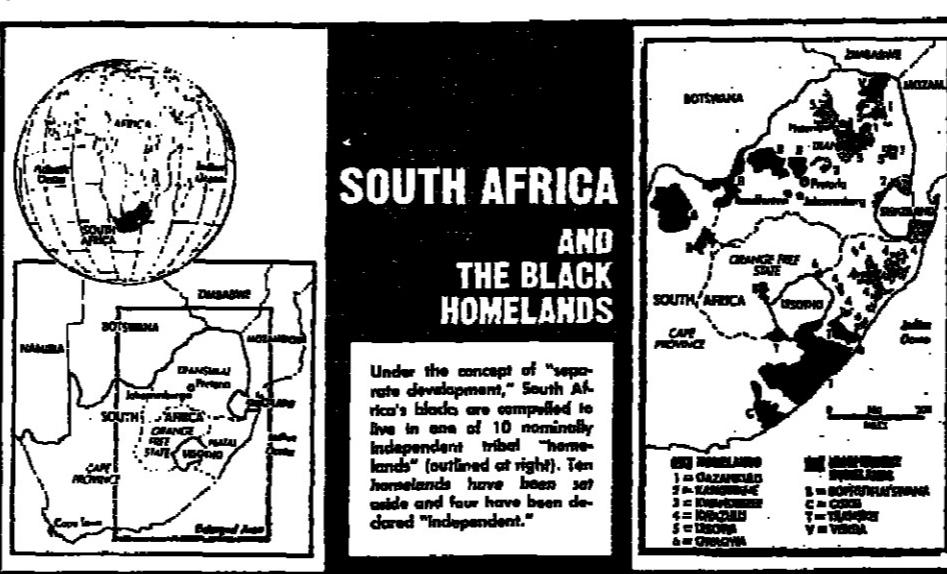
Analysts say that his proposed tax increases would produce only a few billion dollars in added revenue.

Mr. Mondale's strategists contend it is premature to assess the effect of his proposals. He could offer more changes, they say, but doing so when Mr. Reagan has made few of his own would leave Mr. Mondale vulnerable to Reagan criticism and to attack by special interest groups opposed to the changes.

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The return of Mr. Brizola and thousands of other exiles, whose political rights were suspended after the 1964 military coup, was the first step by General Figueiredo and the military toward restoring full democracy.

Mr. Maluf, 54, a wealthy businessman whose parents were Lebanese immigrants, is a dynamic political figure. He has considerable financial support and a determination to win the presidency that has divided his party. If he wins the nomination, as seems likely, new splits seem likely, favoring the opposition.



Forces of Change Rending Afrikaners

(Continued from Page 1)

ing National Party and formed a political party over the issue of how to deal with the long disenfranchised black majority and the mixed-race and Asian minorities.

This new Conservative Party lost its first major challenge in November when a commanding majority of whites approved Mr. Botha's plan to extend limited rights to South Africans of mixed race and Asian descent, although not to blacks.

Nonetheless, the movement remains a political threat to the government because it speaks to white fears that the strictly circumscribed and controlled changes Mr. Botha is implementing are the first step in a process that could lead to the

twin anathemas of racial integration and black-majority rule.

At the same time, the world surrounding the Afrikaners has been transformed. South Africa's traditional northern buffer of white-ruled colonies has crumbled, leaving Afrikaners facing a more hostile world.

The threat at home is also stronger from a black majority so crucial to the economy that it has the potential, if it chooses to use it and can create the means, to grind much of South African commerce to a halt.

Faced with these dangers, Afrikaners of past generations would have banded together and taken refuge inside the *laager*. But the new Afrikaners are better educated and more affluent, urbanized and diverse than their ancestors. Rather than closing ranks, they have split deeply and perhaps irreversibly.

"It may be heresy to say so, but Afrikaner unity and Afrikaner nationalism as we have known it in this country are finished," said Willem Esterhuizen, professor of political philosophy at the University of Stellenbosch, which has produced several generations of white South African leaders.

For the most part, the changes taking place inside the Afrikaner community are subtle rather than dramatic, tremors rather than earthquakes.

The main cruelties of the apartheid system remain intact. These include the forced removals of between two million and three million blacks from designated "white areas"; the inferiority of black education, health and housing; the security laws that give police virtually unlimited powers to enforce racial control.

The question under debate among outside analysts and the South Africans themselves, black and white, is this: Are the new Afrikaners signaling a willingness to genuinely share power with other South Africans, or are they merely searching for more modern and efficient ways of maintaining total and ruthless control?

There have always been deep divisions behind the solid-rock facade of unity that the Afrikaners have traditionally displayed to the outside world. They date back at least to the beginning of the 19th century when the British empire extended its rule to the Cape Province.

The Dutch-descended Afrikaner settlers had lived in the region for more than a century, and some chose to remain and seek a peaceful coexistence with the British. Others packed their families and belongings into ox-drawn wagons and trekked to the splendid isolation of the African interior. There, armed with Bibles and carbines, they established independent republics, battled black tribes and eventually the British in two wars, and laid the foundation for the modern South African state.

In 50 years that picture has been dramatically transformed. By uniting politically and culturally, by taking full advantage of South Africa's post-World War II economic boom, by fettering their closest potential competitor in the chains of apartheid, the Afrikaners successfully undertook a second great trek to urban prosperity and, simultaneously, to national power.

Their departure set the stage for a whites-only referendum on the new parliamentary houses that quickly became South Africa's most spirited electoral contest since the 1948 vote that brought the Nationalists to power. It also became the touchstone for the entire Afrikaner debate.

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J.S. Sells Parts, Vehicles To Iran While Pressing Others To Heed Boycott

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, while pursuing a worldwide campaign to stop other countries from furnishing military equipment to Iran, has permitted U.S. companies to sell to Tehran jet engine parts, vehicles and other items used by the Iranians in their war with Iraq, according to U.S. officials.

The sales result from loopholes in U.S. laws and commitments made under the 1981 agreement to free 52 Americans held hostage for 14 months at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. But many U.S. officials fear they are undermining the American argument that the most effective way of forcing Iran to peace talks is to curb its ability to wage war.

The United States officially refuses to sell arms to Iran or Iraq and in January, in a move aimed at Iran, it imposed tougher export controls. However, it is still legal to sell many items to Iran and other export bans could give Iran pretext to abrogate the 1981 agreement, which is the mechanism by which the United States hopes to settle billions of dollars in claims against Tehran by U.S. companies.

The Reagan administration, at the instigation of Secretary of State George P. Shultz, has been pressing governments in Western Europe, the Middle East, the Far East and even America to halt arms sales to Iran. According to U.S. officials, the pressure has so intense that it has created frictions with some allies, particularly Britain.

At the same time, the U.S. Commerce Department has licensed the shipment to Iran of a wide variety of American-made equipment that, technically at least, is nonmilitary. Last year, such material was worth about \$27 million, officials said. Since January, the government as permitted shipment to Iran of about 100 Jeeps made by the Iranian Motors Co. and the return of two Iranian-owned Boeing 707 jets.

that were sent to the United States for refurbishing before the hostage crisis. Iran has also obtained spare engine parts for Boeing 747 jumbo jets that U.S. intelligence reports say are ferrying ammunition and war supplies to Iran from Libya and other countries.

Knowledgeable sources say that the Defense Department strongly opposes continuation of such sales, arguing that they run counter to U.S. strategy in the Gulf. But the Commerce Department argues that interfering with the links between U.S. companies and their overseas customers could damage President Ronald Reagan's export policy.

State Department officials note that virtually all the items are available on the world market but, as one observed, "symbolically, it looks like hell for us to be lodging protests with some government that's sold a brace of rifles to Iran, while our manufacturers are giving them the wherewithal to fly in tons of arms."

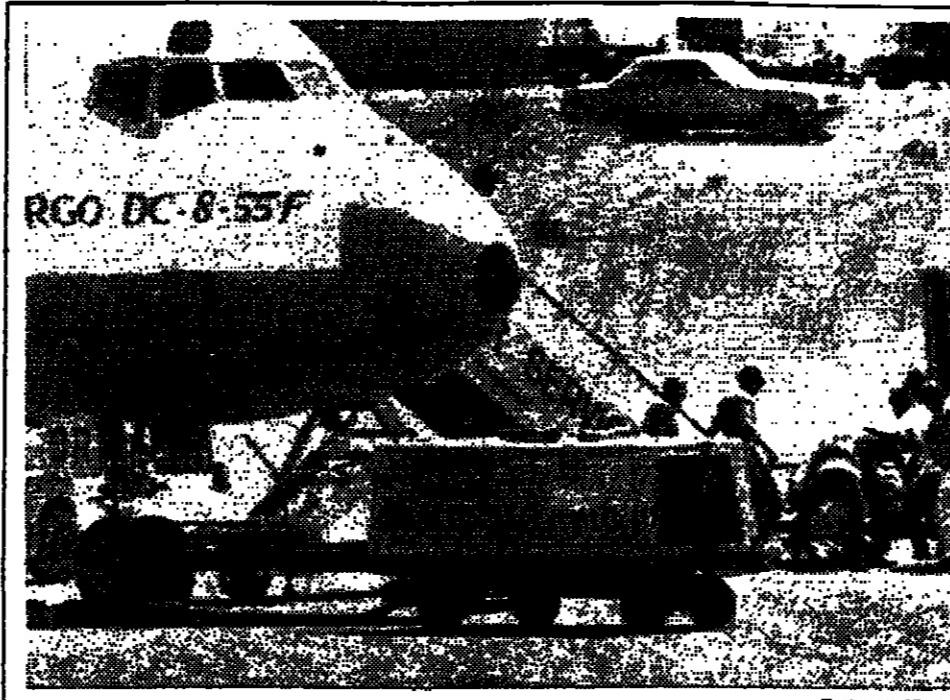
The officials also note that the 1981 hostage agreement established a joint U.S.-Iranian tribunal in The Hague to adjudicate claims and it is the only channel available to Americans seeking compensation for property expropriated by the revolutionary Tehran government. U.S. refusal to honor supply agreements might lead the Iranians to walk out of the tribunal, they say.

Iraq Buys German Copters

Warren Geller of the International Herald Tribune reported from Frankfurt:

Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, West Germany's largest aerospace company and a leading defense contractor, said Monday that 24 of its civilian helicopters produced under license by Construcciones Aeronáuticas, a Spanish company, had been sold to Iraq in recent weeks.

Most of the BO-105 helicopters were sold as unarmed transport vehicles, Messerschmitt said.



HIJACKER CAPTURED — Anti-terrorist police overpowered a hijacker near a French cargo plane he commandeered Monday soon after takeoff from Marseille. The hijacker, armed with a shotgun, ordered the six-member crew to return to Marseille and then go to San Francisco. He was identified as Peter Kutschler, a West German.

22 on Mined Tanker In Red Sea Are Saved

Reuters

BAHRAIN — Saudi Arabian helicopters have lifted to safety 22 members of Taiwanese crew from an oil tanker that hit a mine off the Red Sea port of Jeddah, shipping sources said Monday. One seaman was reported missing.

Meanwhile, a senior Egyptian government minister said Cairo is consulting with Western governments for help to clear the Gulf of Suez of mines, which have damaged at least 12 ships in the past month.

Sources in Jeddah, contacted by telephone, said nine crew members remained on board the 41,400-ton Liberian-registered Oceanic energy, which was crippled Sunday. The sources said the vessel, chartered by a Japanese oil company and on its way to Jeddah, was waiting a tow from a Saudi tug. In Cairo, Defense Minister Abd-Rahim Abu Ghazala said that Egypt would take all measures to insure the safety of navigation in territorial waters after the series of explosions.

He said mine sweepers were arching the Gulf of Suez but he insisted that the Suez Canal itself is free of any navigational hazards.

He said the United States, Britain and France were being consulted on the minesweeping operations. The United States has ready sent a special 15-man team to assist the Egyptian Navy.

Mr. Abu Ghazala said he believed the blasts were caused by ousted mines or something similar but were not designed to destroy ships.

Asked who might be responsible for planting the mines, he said: "I won't say. I am not sure who did, so why accuse somebody?"

But he hinted at possible Iranian involvement when he said the explosions could be "in retaliation for what is happening in the Gulf," Egypt has backed Iraq in its 46-month war with Iran.

Last week, a man purporting to speak for a Moslem fundamentalist group telephoned news agencies in London and said his group had planted 190 mines in the Gulf of Suez and Bab-el-Mandab, the strait linking the Red Sea and the Indian

Ocean, in an anti-Western campaign.

A French military source at Djibouti, at the mouth of the Red Sea, has said that floating mines identified in the Gulf of Suez, while underwater mines — more difficult for ships to avoid — have been found in the Red Sea.

Britain Asked to Help

Britain is considering an Egyptian request for warships to help sweep for mines in the Red Sea, the British Foreign Office in London disclosed Monday, according to The Associated Press.

The spokesman said Britain was in consultation with the U.S. and French governments on the situation in the Red Sea because of growing alarm at the number of ships being damaged.

The French Navy has some minesweepers in the Red Sea off Djibouti and the British Navy has four "mine countermeasures" ships in the eastern Mediterranean at the northern end of the Suez Canal.

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Musicians May Visit Dallas

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The State Department said Monday that Soviet diplomats and journalists could, on formal request, be permitted to attend the Republican National Convention in Dallas this month, although the city is normally closed to Soviet citizens. No such requests have so far been made.

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The agency's report to Congress is required by law. The estimates in were compiled by consultants, who said they were unavoidably "overstated" because technological developments that might reduce some pollution control costs had not been surveyed.

Although some data have been compiled on the benefits to citizens of clean air and water, the EPA report offered no estimate of the value to citizens of an improved environment.

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Visitors Overwhelming Parks in U.S.

Silence, Solitude Lost Amid Summer's Crowds and Cars

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In Yosemite National Park in California, trees will longer grow in the compacted ground of a long-used campground.

In the back country of Wyoming's Yellowstone National Park, the increasing traffic has forced the grizzly bear into a shrinking area and threatened its future there.

On the cool plateau above Bryce Canyon in Utah this summer, people wait outside the park's dining room until their names are called over a loudspeaker.

Last year, the national parks in the United States counted 244 million visitors, most of them in June, July and August. The number has been growing by 3 percent a year for the past decade, with the exception of 1979 when there was a gasoline shortage.

The older parks of the system — Yellowstone, Grand Teton, Grand Canyon, Glacier, Yosemite, Zion, Great Smoky Mountains, Shenandoah and Acadia — bear the brunt of the annual invasion.

The summertime crowds have taken a toll on meadows, forests and animals and on the park's roads, trails and buildings. It is still possible to find solitude and silence in the back country of the great parks, but not often and not for long, acknowledged Russell E. Dickenson, director of the National Park Service.

"This is of concern to us," Mr. Dickenson said, "because part of visiting the parks is escaping the urban hassle."

To keep the problems of the outside world from encroaching on the land, the Park Service has kept people away for years from many sections of some national parks.

This policy has continued under the Reagan administration, although President Ronald Reagan, in a recent speech to an organization of campers, accused the Carter administration of being "a little arrogant" because it "seemed to believe that the American people should be kept away from their own lakes, rivers and parks."

The Park Service limits the number of visitors to the inner gorge of the Grand Canyon, the back country of Yosemite and other heavily used or environmentally sensitive areas by requiring permits. In Yellowstone, areas frequented by grizzlies

bears are closed off — not to protect the people but to give the animals room to roam.

One of the most crowded parks is Acadia in Maine where conditions were so bad that vacationers who lined up at 6 in the morning for a campsite had only a 50-50 chance of getting one. Park officials say the pressure lessened after Acadia, along with several other heavily used parks, began taking reservations through a computerized ticket service.

Despite the crowds, officials say that even the most popular parks have not reached the point where they have to turn people away at the gates. The Park Service "is not seeking to limit visitors but to control the way visitors use the parks," said Dennis P. Galvin, head of planning, design and construction for the service.

Often, the problem is not too many people but too many autos. Yosemite and Grand Canyon encourage visitors to leave their cars outside the entrance and ride buses provided by the park instead. The service is also trying to disperse traffic within the parks.

Building roads to relieve congestion, for example, often breaks up the habitat of wildlife. The American can people, he said, may have to be told that "if they want to be able to see and enjoy the parks, they may have to kick off seeing a few of the parks in June, July and August."

But Mr. Dickenson, balks at the idea. "I prefer not to think of a time," he said, "when we have to set theater-type limits on visitors, to shut the doors when the seats are full."

Russia Warns of Rocket Tests

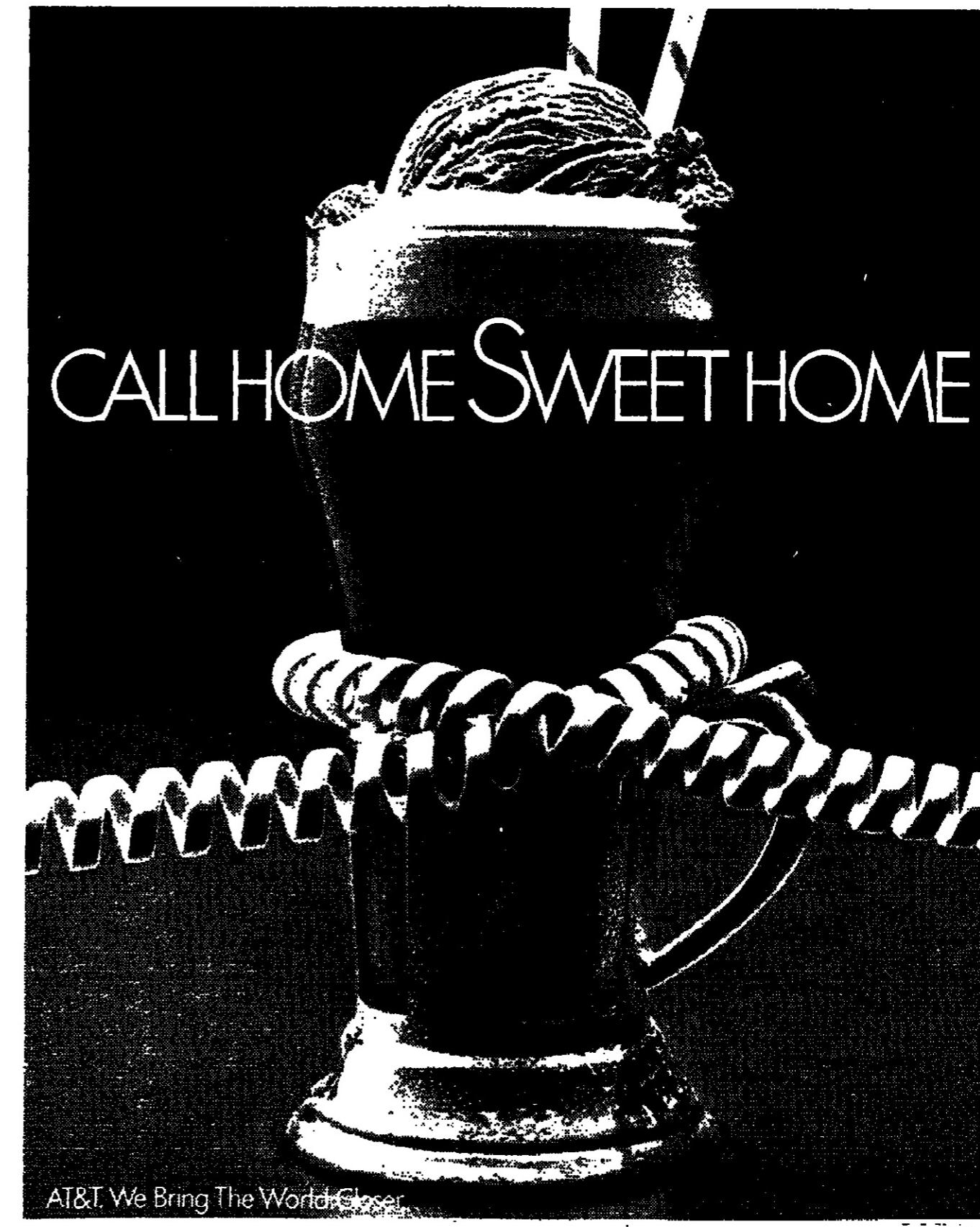
The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union announced Monday that it will test rockets in the Pacific Ocean from Wednesday through Aug. 18. It warned ships and aircraft to stay away. The Soviet Union regularly announces planned weapons tests in the Pacific but never gives details on the weapons to be tested.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The Worth of Hong Kong

France's Henry IV once offered a worldly reason for his conversion to Roman Catholicism: "Paris is worth a mass." Just as flexibly, China's Communist rulers have apparently concluded that a thriving and profitable Hong Kong is worth leaving it with British-style courts and Western-style freedoms. Though vital details are still unresolved, the bargain so far struck on Hong Kong's future does credit to British diplomacy and China's realism.

The two governments now agree that after Britain's 99-year lease on Hong Kong expires in 1997, the colony abutting the Communist mainland will be guaranteed a further half-century of capitalist existence. Although they would be living for the first time under the Red flag, the five million inhabitants are assured administrative autonomy, including full control over trade and economic policies, free travel and the British-designed legal system.

With that much settled, Britain's Parliament may get to consider the finished package by October. Three large matters are still to be settled: Who will control Hong Kong's profitable aviation rights? How will property be leased when the Crown ceases to be the principal landlord? And stickier still, what will be the citizenship rights of two million Hong Kong residents holding British passports?

A British passport once guaranteed permanent residence in Britain, but now colonials and former colonials, the majority nonwhite, may only visit Britain. Many in Hong Kong fitting that category have fled Communist rule once and may want to do so again. The best measure of Britain's trust in China's promises to Hong Kong would be a willingness to welcome those who have reason to hold doubts.

Beijing may find capitalism easier to tolerate than political pluralism. Hong Kong generates a third of China's foreign exchange, and opens a valuable window to Western markets. The colony was left alone even by Mao Zedong, though he scorned the treaty that created it as "unequal." Even with the future in doubt, Hong Kong has been booming, its exports and imports 50 percent and 30 percent greater than they were last year.

But free trade is one thing, free speech quite another. Hong Kong has been ruled by a British governor, but an elective system is soon to be established. Precisely how the colony would govern itself while also becoming part of China is yet to be defined. That small print needs scrutiny before Britain's skill and China's good faith in this anomalous but welcome agreement can be fully judged.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

IBM and the Europeans

The European Community has abandoned its antitrust case against IBM with only modest concessions from the company. International Business Machines Corp. presents a genuine dilemma to conventional antitrust policy, in the United States as well as in Europe. It is a very big company, and dominant in its industry. It does not treat its competitors gently. But it is a highly productive source of a technology that all industrial countries consider crucial to their economies.

In the United States, the Justice Department carried on antitrust litigation against IBM for 13 years before finally giving it up in 1982. As it has worked out, the issue seems to have been resolved by the reorganization of the telephone system. The new American Telephone & Telegraph Co. is now free to go into the computer business, with the immense resources of the Bell Laboratories behind it. As computer and communications technologies increasingly overlap, there is a good prospect for the most useful kind of competition between two extremely strong companies.

But the 10 countries of the European Community have no AT&T. Each has its own government-operated phone system. And IBM has two-thirds of the West European market for large computers. Of the next six competitors, four are American; the two Europeans are Siemens AG and CII Honeywell-Bull, respectively West German and French. None of

—THE WASHINGTON POST

A Medal for Wall Street?

The U.S. financial markets seem to have been caught up in the Olympic spirit. Stock prices accelerated upward all of last week, and the volume of trading on the New York Stock Exchange set successive records on Thursday and Friday. It echoed the kind of thing going on in the swimming competition in Los Angeles. A gold medal for Wall Street?

The numerologists of the financial world will note that this remarkable week fell a few days short of the second anniversary of the great stock market boom that began on Friday, Aug. 13, 1982, and ran more or less steadily until late last year. In both cases, the immediate trigger was the Federal Reserve Board's midyear review.

In the summer of 1982, because Congress was passing a tax increase, the Federal Reserve was able to relax its very tight grip on the money supply. After watching interest rates drop sharply for six weeks, investors decided that the world really had changed and the stock market took off. This year, after carefully observing the aftermath of the Federal Reserve's July meeting and listening to its chairman, Paul Volcker, testify before Congress, investors have evidently decided that at least he does not intend to go out of his way to raise rates. That counts as good news, and once again the market is responding.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Praise for a Flawed Genius

The phrase "flawed genius" might well have been invented for Richard Burton. On the one hand, there was that unforgettable voice, gruff with the overtones of his native Welsh valleys and, in his final moments, a riveting presence on stage and screen which would reduce other performers to mere shadow puppets. But

—The Daily Mail (London)

FROM OUR AUG. 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Kitchener's Mediterranean Post LONDON — Lord Horatio Herbert Kitchener has accepted the position of High Commissioner and Field Marshal commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. Lord Kitchener, the "Morning Leader" says, will first proceed to Japan to represent the King and the British army at the grand maneuvers next November. From there, at the requests of the Governments of Australia and New Zealand, he will visit the Commonwealth and Dominion to inspect the troops and to advise as to the best way of giving effect to certain proposals for the development of their military forces. Afterwards Lord Kitchener will come home and take up his new command.

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Syria's Economy Under Pressure

By Joyce R. Starr

DAMASCUS — "The great military pressures, the situation in Lebanon, particularly the Israeli invasion, have created great pressure on the Syrian economy," said Hiram Mutewalli, acting governor of the Central Bank of Syria. "Our problem now," he added, "is to have peace so that we can organize our economy. If not, we will have to go to war with the wishes of Moscow, the United States or even Beijing."

In a series of interviews, senior economic figures in the Syrian government returned frequently to the theme of peace and its relationship to Syria's economic future.

"We want to reduce our defense spending" said Kamal Sharaf, the minister of state for planning affairs. "I wish to emphasize my position that if we were not in confrontation with Israel, we would use this money for social expenditures."

"The more we feel the Israeli threat is reduced," he added, "the more we can allocate for the benefit of the Syrian citizen."

Defense spending comprises an amazing 56 percent of Syria's 1984 current accounts budget and 30 percent of the total government budget.

Mr. Sharaf pointed out that defense costs have increased three-fold since 1978, while Arab aid has decreased by the same proportion — to an expected \$1 billion to \$1.4 billion for 1984. Saudi Arabia is the only Arab country that has consistently honored the 1979 Bagdad commitment to help Syria in the ongoing confrontation with Israel.

Syrian officials also indicated that President Hafez al-Assad

wants to cut our material obligations in Lebanon, not only our military presence but our support for certain factions."

Sources close to Mr. Assad said

that the 1982 confrontation with

Israel cost more than \$1 billion, and that military spending in Lebanon

still averages \$250,000 per day.

Smuggling of imports from Lebanon, initially tolerated and even encouraged as a channel for consumer goods, has become an additional burden for Syrian government coffers. The illegal trade has grown to absorb about 10 percent of legal revenues and created a public obsession for foreign goods that threatens local industries.

Political oppression may be an effective substitute for genuine legitimacy in the short-run, but economic oppression — of the agrarian-based Alawites in particular, but also of the growing proportion of rural workers who have migrated to the cities — is more dangerous, and violates the ruling party's tenets.

"The deterioration," one Syrian businessman confided, "is now so obvious that the president himself is taking charge."

The socioeconomic pressures facing Mr. Assad are far from insignificant. Syria has the highest birthrate in the Arab world. Seventeen percent of the population is under the age of 4 and 41 percent is between 13 and 19. The literacy rate has been raised under the Assad regime — but to maintain it will be difficult with the current birthrate.

Syria's foreign debt is still relatively minor, \$2.3 billion and government authorities claim it is owed entirely to foreign governments at concessional rates. But this does not account for Soviet military loans — \$2 billion since 1982 and \$12 billion to \$13 billion since 1973 — as yet repaid only in bartered goods.

Imports were reduced in 1983, bringing the current account deficit in the balance of trade to \$500 million. But declining oil prices have hurt the economy, diverting resources from the agricultural sector, drawing rural dwellers to the city, and inspiring a work ethic in which decision-makers "did what they wanted, because no one was going to ask how much money was being lost," as one Syrian said.

Typical of the stories going around — many of which may be apocryphal — is that of an expensive built paper factory that has sat for six years only partly operational because it costs more to import the raw materials than to pay the employees to do nothing.

Yet President Assad is rarely blamed for these mistakes. Instead, the criticism is leveled mostly at his



Hafez al-Assad

Drawing by John Sibley

advisers. But whether he can now redirect the economic ship of state is a leading question here.

Military parity with Israel and preparedness against "the ever-present Israeli threat" are no less imperative to the man on the street than they were 10 years ago, and have even been simplified by the Lebanon experience. But when senior officials mention the economic benefits of peace, they appear to be reflecting a subtle, but important, political turning point in the ongoing Syrian drama.

"Our president is a patient and determined man," said Mr. Sharaf, the planning minister. "Therefore, if we're forced to continue building our defense against Israel, we are prepared to do so. But we would rather go in the opposite direction."

The writer is director of the Near East Program of the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University in Washington. She contributed this article to the International Herald Tribune.

In Israel, The Right Message

By William Safire

JERUSALEM — Don't believe the gulf you have been hearing from defeated doves in Israel and disengaged liberals in the United States about what they claim is the failure of Israel's voters to choose a direction for their country.

The Israelis seemed to have every incentive to reject the policies of the right: galloping inflation, dissension about the war in Lebanon, the retirement of Menachem Begin, and the exhortation of a media eager for the triumph of Labor's Shimon Peres.

Despite all these pressures, most Israelis refused — for the third time in a row — to turn back to Labor. Instead, the voters sent the message to the politicians that the leadership offered by both major parties was unacceptable, and that the politicians should choose a government of all the parties to get the nation together.

Sources who predicted this unexpected outcome two months ago now told me that the voters' refusal to give power to either side could not have been more timely. The rightist Likud had failed to hit the bullet on the economy, and dovish Labor had misread the mood of the country and of the armed forces after the war.

What was needed was precisely what happened: Israel gave a kick in the teeth to the Old Order, to both the government and its opposition. Now a chastened Shimon Peres has met with the Likud's lame-duck leader, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. Whether they will divide up offices and waste time wrangling until new elections, or use the respite to head the people's voice, is unclear.

To the holling left, that Israeli voice is saying: Cut out the hand-wringing about a "Vietnam syndrome" after Lebanon; although most generals voted with Labor, the privates went 55 percent to 45 percent for the Likud. Stop negotiating with phantom over the West Bank and start dealing with the rights of Arab Israelis. Stop blaming an erosion of Labor support on the new political clout of Jews from Arab lands, and wake up to the hardening of Labor's political arteries — eight of the Likud choices for the Knesset are under 40 years old, compared to one of the new Labor members.

To the rigid right, the voters are saying: Stop relying on your religious party connections to form a government and start reaching out for biggest party status. Recognize that Israel's greatest danger now is economic weakness, and that Begin-Shamir government was too fearful of unemployment to deal with inflation, for which it deserved to be rejected.

To both parties, the voters' message should be clear: Use this time for economic austerity leading to recovery, and no one side will be blamed for the necessary pains such austerity must entail. Beyond that, both parties must pick better candidates for the next campaign.

Persons count. Mr. Peres tells me he plans to choose a government of wide shoulders, to bear a heavy burden. Obviously Yitzhak Shamir, the former prime minister who turned out to be Labor's most effective campaigner, will be important to such a "ministry of all the talents."

In the Likud, behind Mr. Shamir stand Moshe Arens, David Levy, and Ariel Sharon. There is talk of Mr. Shamir replacing Mr. Sharon for the Finance Ministry, because his opponents hope he would dig his political grave while getting the tough job done. Another possibility for the role of Dr. Gloom is Ezer Weizman.

The game of musical chairs will get the attention here this week, but the underlying story is the politicians' grudging response to the voters' demand for a deep breath and a new start. Labor's leader has been forced to offer to share power with his strongest rival and the Likud cannot honestly refuse that offer. The splinter and religious parties will no longer wield inordinate power.

On the eve of Tisha b'Av, the anniversary of the destruction of the Temple, Mr. Peres and his political foes have been given the historic role of reconstructing Israel's stability. They will come together to share the unpopularity, and will then step aside for a return to healthy partisanship.

The New York Times

LETTERS

On the Horse-Killing

As one who is about to emigrate to Australia I read with horror the July 26 report "Plan to Shoot 300,000 Wild Horses Begins in Australia." Drawing protest.

Why was the program never officially announced by the government of Queensland state? Was it because the evidence that the horses might transmit disease to cattle proved inconclusive? Assuming the slaughter is necessary, did the government consider more effective and humane alternatives than shooting horses from helicopters?

Finally, does the Queensland government not distinguish between the horse and other targets of occasional "culling" such as kangaroos, deer and badgers?

DORINDA N. HANCOCK

London

What About Reagan?

In response to Eve Randall's letter "The Reagan Difference" (June 13):

A few questions: What about the Russians' treatment of the Sakha? You made no mention of this though the entire civilized world is shocked by it. And what about the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan? It is going too far to claim that "Ronald Reagan makes a mockery out of the Soviet Union's efforts to achieve a lessening of tensions."

KITTY CLOSE

Madrid

Ties of Velcro Do Not Bind, Nor Digits Slow Almighty Time

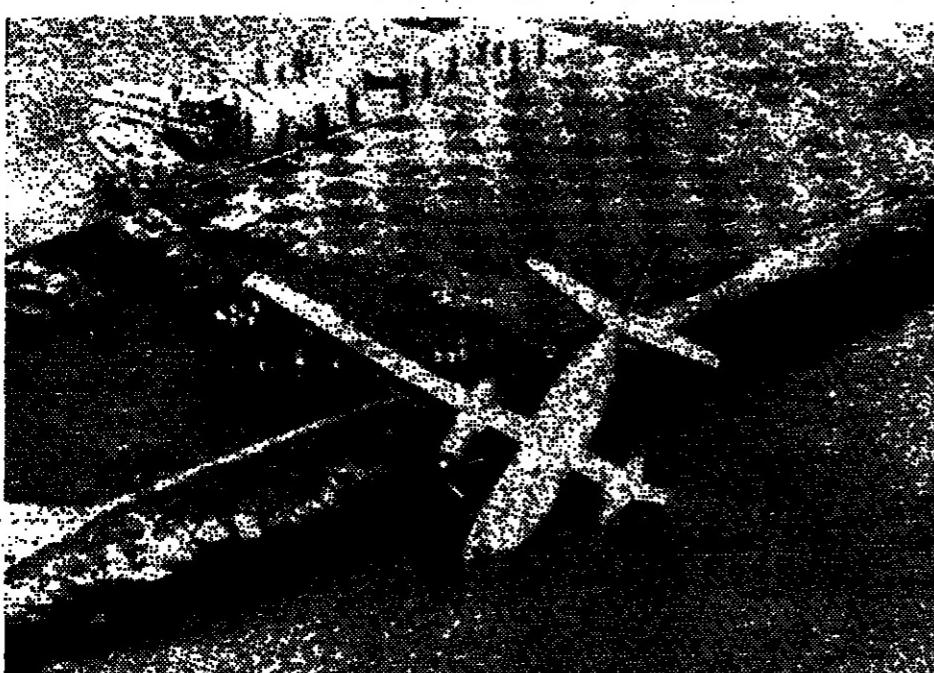
By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — My young friend does not need me to teach her how to tie shoelaces. Between her first and third birthdays, laces have become nearly extinct on shoes she size. They were done in by Velcro, the plastic self-fastener. The role I had honed over years of teaching — left over right, under and pull — is also extinct.

This girl will not experience the frustration or the accomplishment of learning this task. Nor will I experience the frustration or accomplishment of teaching it. No matter. Life is easier with Velcro.

My young friend does not need me to teach her to tell time either. Children do not tell time anymore. They are told it by the watches on their wrists. The big hands and little hands that I had decoded with my child, nieces, cousins, and the children of friends, are being replaced inexorably with digits.

I don't rail against these artifacts of progress. I am a fan of Velcro, and absolutely neutral on the subject of digital numbers. But the non-needs of my 3-year-old friend have given me some odd thoughts about old ties and old times. I feel suddenly like a loyal and competent employee whose boss has been cybernetized. I am skilled with skills that are unneeded.



ON THE BRINK — Seven passengers were unhurt Saturday when a private airplane skidded off the runway at an airport in Rio de Janeiro and went into Guanabara Bay.

Poles, Catholic Church and the West Looking to Jaruzelski for Next Move

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

WARSAW By promising to release all political prisoners, Poland's leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, has removed a major irritant in relations with the West, the Roman Catholic Church and Polish society.

But he has not assured himself or his country peace on any of those counts.

As a one-shot gesture, the army, declared July 21 and being gradually carried out now, caught the world's attention, gained widespread approval and brought some concessions last week from the United States, which lifted several long-standing economic sanctions.

But as with the aftermath of last year's stirring visit by Pope John Paul II, the question being asked is whether the Jaruzelski government can and will capitalize on a positive, expectant mood prompted by the amnesty, or whether there will be another lapse into repression and political stalemate.

"We are not sure what the government's general intention was," said a lay adviser to the Roman Catholic primate of Poland, Cardinal Jozef Glemp. "If they thought they were simply closing the main-law period and its consequences by freeing all the prisoners, they were making a grave, shortsighted political mistake. If, on the other hand, they were taking first step toward a comprehensive political solution, particularly to anti-trade union pluralism, then the amnesty was a very good move."

Similar reservations about General Jaruzelski's intentions lay behind President Ronald Reagan's measured response last week. Although the bans on landing rights at the Polish airline LOT and on scientific and cultural exchanges in Poland were removed, the more damaging sanctions — the freezing of new credits, the suspension of normal tariff concessions and the blocking of Polish mem-

bership in the International Monetary Fund — were left in place pending further liberalization.

Contributing to the confusion about Polish intentions are the continuing conflicts between pragmatic and hard-line factions in the Polish Catholic Church and Polish society.

Union organizers who have been freed so far have quickly expressed

leadership, which show little evidence of being reconciled. Those divisions were mirrored in the structure of the amnesty, which coupled a sweeping release of prisoners with a stern line toward the underground.

General Jaruzelski's rule can thus be expected to continue in that it has characterized it up to now.

So far, the Polish leadership has given no indication it plans to change its basic ways of governing.

A front-page editorial Saturday in the main Communist Party daily newspaper rejected appeals for a return to the political pluralism enjoyed during the 1980-81 Solidarity era.

The authorities have conceded

Solidarity Leader Calls for Meeting

The Associated Press

WARSAW — A Solidarity leader released from prison under the government's amnesty says activists of the outlawed labor federation should meet to discuss how to improve organizing efforts in factories.

So what is the government to do? One ruling faction, which possibly includes General Jaruzelski, seems to believe that reducing the government's isolation will require long-term conciliatory measures. On the trade-union issue, the authorities have at least allowed those politically tame unions started in the wake of Solidarity's demise some leeway in batting enterprises and ministries on wage rates.

But other factions representing party, military and police apparatus continue to resist moves that might again result in a loss of power.

The statement attributed to Mrs.

Gandhi appeared to be linked to a front-page report Saturday in the Hindustan Times, whose Washington correspondent alleged that two leading Sikh separatists were on the payroll of the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency.

Mrs. Gandhi Said to Blame U.S. in Unrest

Office of Indian Leader Says Press Reports Err

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has become embroiled in controversy over a statement attributed to her that a "Washington-based espionage agency" abetted civil unrest among separatist Sikhs in Punjab.

Mrs. Gandhi was quoted Monday in most Indian newspapers and by two national news agencies, including the state-owned Press Trust of India, as explicitly implicating the U.S. government in an attempt to destabilize India.

The allegation was said to have been included in a speech she made Sunday to policemen the northern state of Himachal Pradesh.

While Mrs. Gandhi has often accused a "foreign hand" of causing sectarian unrest in India, her reported comment Sunday was the first in which she specifically accused the U.S. government of involvement in the Punjab violence.

At least 1,500 people were killed in June when the Indian Army assaulted Sikh temples held by militant separatists.

Mrs. Gandhi denied Monday that she had made specific reference to official U.S. involvement in Punjab. Her press secretary, Sharda Prasad, said that Mrs. Gandhi had been misquoted and that she had merely reiterated "what she had often stated earlier, namely that separatist movements have their origin and support abroad."

However, the United News of India, which first reported the comment, said it stood by its account of her speech. The Hindustan Times said Mrs. Gandhi "stated categorically that an espionage agency in Washington was abetting some people to voice separation in India."

The prime minister's denial was understood to have followed requests by the U.S. government for clarification.

Last month, publication of an Indian government white paper on the army's action in Punjab was delayed when, according to diplomatic sources, the United States informed New Delhi that attempts to link the U.S. government to the unrest would provoke a vehement protest.

The statement attributed to Mrs. Gandhi appeared to be linked to a front-page report Saturday in the Hindustan Times, whose Washington correspondent alleged that two leading Sikh separatists were on the payroll of the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency.

■ Trials of 350 Sikhs

Three special, closed trials of 350 alleged Sikh extremists were due to begin Monday in Punjab, two weeks after the Indian government declared the northern state a "terrorist affected area." The courts are operating in the towns of Patiala, Jullundur and Firozpur, Reuters, citing a dispatch of the Press Trust of India reported from New Delhi.

The statement attributed to Mrs.

Gandhi appeared to be linked to a front-page report Saturday in the Hindustan Times, whose Washington correspondent alleged that two leading Sikh separatists were on the payroll of the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency.

Moscow Reported Ready to Sell Top Fighters to India

The Associated Press

Establishment of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus has been assailed by the UN Security Council, which has demanded an end to its unilateral declaration of independence. Turkey is the only government that has recognized it.

The Mediterranean island has been officially partitioned since July 1974, when Turkey invaded and occupied its northern third.

Turkey has ignored a series of

UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions demanding reunification of the island and the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation forces, believed to number 25,000.

In earlier statements, Mr. Perez de Cuellar made it clear that he did not expect a breakthrough in his current meetings. He said he was trying to arrange an agreement for final negotiations at a later date.

"The secretary-general's efforts don't end with this meeting here," said Mr. Mavromatis. "We will need a lot more time to return home and consider the matter."

The main obstacle to a resumption of the talks continues to be last November's unilateral declaration of independence by the Turkish Cypriots in the Turkish occupied part of Cyprus, Mr. Mavromatis said.

■ Pope Plans Stop in Spain

Reuters

MADRID — Pope John Paul II is expected to make a brief stop in Spain on Oct. 11 on his way to the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico. Roman Catholic Church sources said Monday. The pope made a 10-day tour of Spain in November 1982, the first papal visit to the nation.

U.S. Airports Troubled by Flight Delays

Government, Industry Officials Seeking to Stem Growing Passenger Unrest

By Richard Witkin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At Kennedy International Airport one recent day, 63 planes were scheduled to arrive in the hour beginning at 3:45 P.M. But the most the airport could handle even with clear weather was 44.

In St. Louis, the schedule on a recent day showed 69 planes listed to take off in the rush hour from 6 to 7 P.M. The capacity, in good weather, is 44.

The government has no overall figures showing how often airlines schedule more flights than an airport can accommodate, but these and other examples from the Federal Aviation Administration indicate it is a widespread problem.

The overscheduling has contributed to a sharp rise in flight delays and prompted growing criticism from passengers, government officials and consumer groups.

Officials at several airlines acknowledged they scheduled more rush-hour flights than the system could handle, saying they were responding to competitive pressures. There are no government controls on how many flights may be put in the airline's schedule.

"If we stay away from a 5 P.M. takeoff, others won't, and they'll gobble up the prime-time busi-

ness," said Jerry Cosley, a spokesman for Trans World Airlines.

Although other factors, such as bad weather and an increase in noncommercial flights, contribute to delays, overscheduling has generated criticism because it is viewed as something the industry can correct and because it is considered unfair to consumers.

"If they schedule 19 departures from Atlanta in two and a half minutes," said Representative Eli H. Levitas, Democrat of Georgia, "it's safe to say it's not going to happen. If they have the airport capacity, fine. If not, it's misleading to tell someone he can take off from Atlanta at a certain time when the likelihood of its occurring is nil."

Mr. Levitas said the problem involved the issue of truth in advertising and the rights of the consumer. He is chairman of the Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee. The panel has taken a leading role on safety and other aviation issues.

Limited measures to curtail overscheduling and help cut congestion are now being studied by the Federal Aviation Administration, and the industry appears

more willing to cooperate than it has in the past.

Alfred E. Kahn, the former Civil Aeronautics Board chairman who was the main force behind airline deregulation, said his free-market philosophy could be extended to cut flight delays.

"Many passengers don't understand the philosophy of taking delays on the ground," said Frank Bombace, manager of the La Guardia control tower. "Psychologically it seems worse. But it's safer this way."

Modest hope for some relief from air traffic congestion was raised by a conference last month in which 20 government officials, mostly from the aviation agency, and 20 industry officials had three days of intensive sessions on the issue.

Proposals from the conference are being studied by the FAA and industry executives. Short-term improvements are expected from now to the end of the year. But experts warn that no panacea is available and that immediate relief will be limited.

The FAA plan for dealing with the delays, including an improved approach to scheduling, is expected to be made public soon.

Growth of Military Power Stirs Concern in Peru

New York Times Service

LIMA — President Fernando Belaunde Terry's efforts to combat leftist guerrillas in the Andean highlands have raised questions in Peru about whether the government can defend itself against the rebels without destroying democracy.

In particular, there has been criticism of Mr. Belaunde's buildup of the military, which recently bought equipment unrelated to the campaign against the guerrillas.

Mr. Belaunde, who in 1980 became Peru's first elected civilian leader after 12 years of military rule, put the armed forces in control of the counterinsurgency campaign last month. It is now under way in 13 provinces.

The prime minister's denial was understood to have followed requests by the U.S. government for clarification.

Last month, publication of an Indian government white paper on the army's action in Punjab was delayed when, according to diplomatic sources, the United States informed New Delhi that attempts to link the U.S. government to the unrest would provoke a vehement protest.

The president said last week that he had made the move because violence by Shining Path, a leftist guerrilla group, had reached alarming proportions, and that the police were no longer able to cope with it.

Terrorist attacks by the guerrillas

Close to one-third of Peru's national budget currently goes to military spending, which also accounts for more than one-third of Peru's foreign debt.

According to Manuel Ulloa, the president of the Peruvian Senate, the government has created a military establishment, including a fleet and air force, that "is very disproportionate to our economic possibilities and real needs."

Mr. Belaunde defended the continuing purchases of military equipment, including fighter planes and tanks that are not required for the military's drive against the guerrillas.

Some Peruvians who are concerned about human rights abuses have said the government should instead undertake a political offensive to win over the guerrillas and their supporters. The president said he has been forced to fight a military war because the rebels "are bandits and delinquents who use women and children and do not identify themselves."

One government official said that the armed forces had agreed to take full control of the counterinsurgency campaign only after Mr. Belaunde made "important budgetary concessions."

"Military equipment becomes obsolete very quickly," he said. "The country that does not guarantee its defense is condemned to be invaded."

Mr. Belaunde, who was overthrown by the military in 1968 before ending his first term of office, is believed to feel he had little choice but to accede to the military's demands for new equipment.

As a result of heavy public spending, inflation rose to 123 percent last year while the foreign debt is now over \$12 billion.

■ Candidate Picked

Peru's ruling Popular Action party has chosen Vice President Javier Alva Orlandini as its candidate in presidential elections next April, a party spokesman said Monday.

Mr. Orlandini, with Alan Garcia, 35, as his presidential candidate, has been the favorite in recent opinion polls.

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SPORTS

Moses Wins, Extending Record; Ashford Takes 100

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Sunday may have been the most emotional day yet for U.S. athletes competing at the 1984 Summer Olympics.

On day seven Edwin Moses, Evelyn Ashford and Joan Benoit won gold medals in track, U.S. swimmers and one boxer suffered devastating disappointments and gymnast Mary Lou Retton could not add individual gold medals to the gold she earned in Friday's all-around competition. Ecaterina Szabo of Romania gained a measure of revenge for her loss to Retton in the all-around with three gold medals in Sunday's individual competition.

Moses easily extended one of the most remarkable streaks in track history by winning his 90th consecutive 400-meter hurdles final and his second Olympic gold medal in the event, the first coming eight years ago in Montreal.

Immediately following the race, Moses said: "This will be the last time."

"This one was for my dad. He died in December, and I dedicated this race to him."

After his victory over teammate Danny Harris in a time of 47.75 seconds, Moses took a long victory lap around the Los Angeles Coliseum before pausing to hug his wife and his mother.

Ashford burst past the field in the final 20 meters of the women's 100-meter dash to win the gold in a time of 10.97, slightly slower than her world-record time but fast enough to break the Olympic mark of 11.00 set by Wilma Rudolph in 1960 and tied by Wyomia Tyus in 1968.

Benoit led almost the entire 26 miles 385 yards in the first woman's marathon in the Olympics and won the race easily over silver medalist Grete Waitz of Norway.

The track gold medals by Benoit and Ashford were the first by U.S. women since the Mexico City Games in 1968.

Canadian rowers made history of their own being the first men from their country to ever win the Olympic eight cars with coxswain. Canada's victory was a bitter blow to the U.S. eight, which rallied from a boat length behind in the final 500 meters to come within less than a meter of the Canadians before ultimately losing by four-tenths of a second.

The silver medal did little to console the Americans who barely ac-

knowledged the crowd during the award ceremonies.

Also disappointed was 119-pound boxer Robert Shannon. The only member of the 1980 U.S. boxing team to make this year's team, Shannon was knocked out in the third round of his bout with Korean Sung Kil Moon. Shannon, who defeated three-time world champion Floyd Favors to make the team, was leading the fight when Moon knocked him out at 1:14 of the third.

Two other U.S. boxers, 139-pounder Jerry Page and Meldrick Taylor, boxing at 125 pounds, won unanimous decisions to advance to the quarterfinals.

The United States did win a gold medal in rowing, Lewis Bradley and Paul Enquist charging from behind in the final 100 meters to win the double sculls without coxswain.

The other highlight of the rowing was the third straight gold medal in single sculls won by Finland's Pertti Karppinen. As he had done in his victories at Montreal and Moscow, Karppinen, 31, closed with a rush to win the 2,000-meter race.

Two U.S. women's teams that have never won gold medals in their sport moved within one step of doing so.

The women's basketball team routed Canada, 92-61, to set up a gold-medal game Tuesday night against South Korea, a team it demolished last week.

Quite possible, if not as probable, is a gold medal for the women's volleyball team. The U.S. squad swept three games from Peru in Sunday night's semifinals to move into Tuesday's final, where it will face the China-Japan winner. The United States defeated world champion China in a preliminary-round match last week.

Carl Lewis also moved toward another gold Sunday — his second — easily qualifying for the long jump final with a leap of 27 feet 2 1/2 inches (8.34 meters). The final was scheduled for Monday night.

The closest thing to a surprise during Sunday's track and field competition came when defending Olympic 800-meter champion Steve Ovett of Britain had to lunge across the finish line in his semifinal heat to make it into the finals.

Other U.S. medalists Sunday went to gymnast Kathy Johnson (bronze, in the balance beam), the 100-kilometer cycling team

(bronze, in the team trial) and three rowing teams that won two silvers and a bronze.

Italy won the cycling gold, but the bronze gave U.S. cyclists a final total of nine medals, impressive considering U.S. cyclists had not won an Olympic medal since 1912.

The boycott by the Soviet Union and East Germany, two powers in Olympic cycling, had somewhat di-

minished the competition's quality.

In other gold medal performances, Nicu Vlad, a Romanian army officer, lifted Olympic records for the snatch, clean and jerk and total weight to capture the top qualifier for Monday's finals in women's springboard diving. Li was the leader of 12 divers, scoring 517.92 points to \$26.75 for McCormick.

Away from the competition, one

medal already won, was lost. The International Olympic Committee stripped Swedish wrestler Thomas Johansson of the silver he won in the Greco-Roman super-heavyweight division after his drug test for steroids came up positive. Johansson had lost to American Jeff Blatnick, who overcame Hodgkin's disease to return to wrestling and win the gold medal. (W.P. AP)

Winner Benoit Buoyed by Coliseum CrowdBy Jane Leavy
Washington Post Service

for her to finish or for her to be stopped.

The medical personnel ringing the track allowed her to continue, spurring anguished arguments about their moral responsibility. Schless, a 39-year-old ski instructor who holds a dual Swiss-U.S. citizenship, collapsed in the arms of two medics after finishing 37th in 2:48.42. She was treated for heat exhaustion and dehydration and was released into the care of the Swiss team physician. She was not hospitalized.

"The one thing for me was to finish," she said. "I had gotten that far and I had worked so hard to be in the Olympics. I saw the finish line and I wanted to finish... I didn't want to collapse in the middle of the stretch."

Richard Greenspun, chief medical officer for athletes for the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, called Schless' performance "one of the most courageous things I've ever seen." He said: "There was no question of her health being in jeopardy."

Waitz called it "a tragedy" saying Schless should have been stopped. "What her body went through the last three or four miles, it takes a long time to recover from," she said. "I don't think she realized where she was. I don't like to watch that. I felt so sorry for her."

Doug Clement, the physician for the Canadian team, said: "If it would have been a Canadian athlete even in first place, good God, you shouldn't let that happen. There were tears in my eyes. It was the dilemma of all time. Do you tackle her and stop her or do you let her go and have blood on your hands?"

It was a graphic reminder of why it had taken so long for Olympic officials to allow women to run the marathon, one of the most grueling of events. The contrast between Schless and Benoit was telling. "I don't know how to say this without sounding cocky," Benoit said, "but it was a very easy run for me today."

The pace was hardly explosive. She averaged 5:30 a mile over the distance with two 5:17s and a 5:14 thrown in on a downhill stretch toward the beach. Her time at 10 miles was 55:56, compared with her 51:38 when she set the world-best 2:22.43 at the 1983 Boston Marathon.

"I was afraid of the heat in the

end," Waitz said. "So I didn't go out. I was afraid of dying."

But Waitz had another concern that she was reluctant to discuss.

On Saturday she had developed a muscle spasm in her back, the result of a recurring injury that dates from her cross-country days.

"I could move forward and sideways but I couldn't stretch," she said.

She received physical therapy treatment and went for a 40-minute walk with a seven-pound pack and two sweaters on at the advice of the Norwegian team physician.

"I don't like anyone to think I am using this as an excuse," she said. "I'm not."

They didn't. She was alone with the crowd that began lining the course at 7 A.M. "I thought to myself, 'This is the Olympic marathon, you're going to look like a showboat and then fall off the pace at the half,'" she said.

The pace was hardly explosive. She averaged 5:30 a mile over the distance with two 5:17s and a 5:14 thrown in on a downhill stretch toward the beach. Her time at 10 miles was 55:56, compared with her 51:38 when she set the world-best 2:22.43 at the 1983 Boston Marathon.

"I was afraid of the heat in the

Marathoner Benoit: The Coliseum and everyone in it were hers.

Szabo Recoups in Gymnastics FinaleBy Lawrie Mifflin
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Mary Lou Retton had already made off with the big prize, but Sunday night Ecaterina Szabo won almost all the little ones.

The 17-year-old gymnast from Romania won the gold medals in all three of her events in the women's individual-apparatus finals that concluded the gymnastics competition of the 1984 Olympics. She won the floor exercise and the vault and shared first with a teammate, Simona Paucă, on the balance beam.

Szabo did not qualify for the gold on the uneven parallel bars, where Julianne McNamara of the United States shared the gold with Ma Yanhong of China as each won a 10 from the judges.

Retton, who Friday night won the gold medal that shines brighter than the others, the individual all-around championship, got no golds Sunday. But she gave a good all-around performance and won a silver and two bronzes.

In addition to her gold on the uneven parallel bars, McNamara won the silver in floor exercise behind Szabo, and Kathy Johnson earned the bronze on the balance beam, giving the United States a total of six medals.

Until Retton won the all-around title, no U.S. woman gymnast had ever won an individual Olympic medal. Aside from Linda McNeely's fourth-place finish on the balance beam in 1968, no American woman had even qualified for the individual apparatus finals.

"Winning the all-around and being able to say I'm an Olympic champion is the highest thing I ever dreamed of," said the 16-year-old Retton, the only woman from any country who qualified for all four event finals Sunday. She got her bronze medals on the uneven bars and in floor exercise and her silver for vaulting.

Romania had four golds and one bronze Sunday and China had the other medal, the gold. Ma shared with McNamara.

"Tonight was a special night for me," said the 18-year-old McNamara, whose mistakes on her floor exercise and balance beam routines in the all-around competition cost her a medal. "I didn't have my best competition in the all-around, but I kept my spirits up and knew I had to do well tonight. I made myself strong knowing I'd made myself strong."

Not only did she score a 10 and share a gold in her specialty, the uneven, but she also had a 10 and won the silver in floor exercise (because Szabo also scored a 10 and had a higher preliminary score, she won the gold).

There was a delay of about seven minutes before Szabo's floor routine, the final performance of the Olympics in gymnastics, because of a power outage that blacked out Pauley Pavilion. When power was restored, McNamara lit 10 candles on the scoreboard, and then Szabo went out and matched it with beautiful tumbling.



Ecaterina Szabo winning her gold medal in the vaulting final.

Retton's tumbling had been even higher and more difficult, but she stepped off the mat briefly on one of her landings and was marked down to 9.85.

Individual-apparatus competition features the eight best performers in each individual event, based on an average of their compulsory and optional scores from the team competition. But no country may have more than two performers per event.

Retton and her coach, Bela Karolyi, complained after Sunday's competition that Szabo had broken the rules in the vaulting by not performing two vaults from two different categories, as required.

They insisted she performed a movement called a Cuervo in tuck position and a Cuervo in pike position.

But Mike Jacki, executive director of the U.S. Gymnastics Federation, explained that Szabo listed two vaults with the judges, one a Cuervo and the other a Tsukahara, and that the difference between doing the twist portion of a Tsukahara and the twist portion of a Cuervo was a matter of timing.

"It's a subjective evaluation by the judges whether she performed it as a full-twisting Cuervo or a sort of an early twisting Cuervo,"

Jacki said. "The judges obviously felt it was acceptable."

Retton got a 10 on her second vault, a layout full Tsukahara, but she received only a 9.80 on her front one-and-a-half in pike position. As a result, she had to settle for the silver medal. Ludmila Turisheva of the Soviet Union.

Sunday's balance beam head judge, responsible for arbitrating disputes or adjusting scoring that the deems too far off line, was the 1972 Olympic all-around gold medalist, Ludmila Turisheva of the Soviet Union.

But there was no dispute about the co-winners, Szabo, with a difficult routine performed almost impeccably, earned a 9.95, for a total score of 19.80. It was matched by her 14-year-old teammate, Paucă, whose 9.90 added with a 9.90 preliminary score gave her the same total.

The bronze went to the 24-year-old Johnson, who describes herself as the "graceful old lady" of the U.S. team. With a typically graceful performance, she joined McNamara and Retton as pioneering medalists among American women in individual competition.

Some of the high spirits have undoubtedly been generated by a sense of relief that Olympic-size traffic jams, congestion and other problems that had been forecast for years have so far failed to materialize.

Some of the euphoria is probably a reflection of the patriotic pride generated by the strong showing of U.S. athletes in the Games, their number of gold medals increased by the absence of competitors from Soviet-bloc countries.

But there is also a sense of satisfaction that Los Angeles — by using existing facilities for most Olympic needs by recruiting thousands of volunteers to cut labor costs and by raising more than \$350 million from corporate sources — has demonstrated that cities elsewhere can arrest the soaring costs of hosting Olympic Games.

One can argue that the Los Angeles Games are "commercialized." There is an official sponsor for this, an oil company that has the right to print the Olympic logo on their glassware and dolls.

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They also searched for miles around to find additional facilities that could be adapted for the Games.

Another key to the organizers' success was their recruitment of about 30,000 volunteers, saving millions in wages.

"We've got bank presidents serving as ushers, women with huge diamonds on their fingers — 650 volunteers," said Robert Caughran, manager of the water polo facility at Pepperdine University. "They want to be part of a great happening."

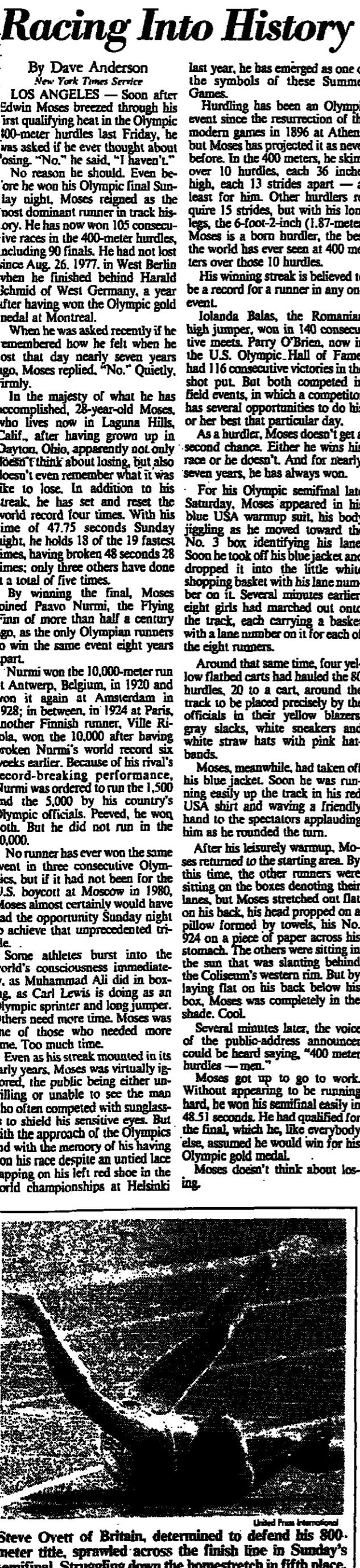
Volunteer Joyce Dietz agreed: "It's a once-in-a-lifetime thing for all of us."

There's a perception here that the Olympic Games will never be the same after Los Angeles.

Some have suggested that the most lasting contribution of the first Olympic Games managed by businessmen instead of bureaucrats may not be learning how to save money, but how to raise it. It took businessmen to realize how valuable television rights to the Olympics had become, pushing ABC to bid \$225 million for the rights (more than three times its bid for the Moscow Games) and beginning an escalation of rates for future Games.



Steve Ovett of Britain, determined to defend his 800-meter title, sprawled across the finish line in Sunday's semifinal.



Steve Ovett of Britain, sprawled across the finish line in Sunday's semifinal.

ARTS / LEISURE

A Robot Sings, Plays The Piano

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Not so long ago, robots were mostly found in factories, faceless machines with spindly arms that did the work of real people, twisting bolts on assembly lines and welding metal to metal.

But now Warner Leisure Inc., a subsidiary of Warner Communications, has installed a fully animated robot, a lounge singer, in a bar in a suburb of Atlanta.

"You remember World War II," says the molded fiberglass figure called Sammy Sands, an oversize cartoonlike character who sits behind a piano. "It was in all the newspapers." A pack of cigarettes, a dirty ashtray, a half-finished manhattan and jar for tips are arranged atop the piano, a non-functional prop.

Once each hour at night and several times during the day, Sammy performs one of six 12-minute-long prerecorded sets of jokes and music. Wearing a silver lame jacket and bow tie undone at the neck, he sings, plays country-and-western arrangements of hits and winks at the audience. The music and jokes are all on a reel-to-reel tape, activated by bar employees, and although Sammy's hands and mouth move, the sound comes from a speaker behind the robot.

The audience generally treats Sammy Sands as they might treat most real-life lounge singers: few pay him any attention, and almost no one applauds, even though Sammy ritually thanks everyone anyway.

Still, he does have his fans. "One



Sammy Sands, a robot, plays and sings in a lounge in a suburb of Atlanta.

night we found \$15 in his tip jar," said Kevin Brown, a manager of Gadgets Cafe, a lounge and restaurant that has become popular among local singles in Tucker, Georgia, an Atlanta suburb.

Over the past four years, there has been a proliferation of theme restaurants that incorporate the use of animated robot figures to enter-

tain diners. But until now, places like Showbiz Pizza and Chuck E. Cheese have focused, with mixed financial success, on families with small children who have appetites for both pizza and the large video-game parlors that adjourn the dining rooms.

Warner Leisure has become an aggressive player in that family

Drew and the Hardy Boys, who were created in 1930 and 1927, respectively. It brought the three youthful detectives together for the first time two years ago in "Super Sleuths," and will soon publish the second collection of both Nancy Drew, the Hardy Boys and the Bobbsey Twins, has been purchased by Simon & Schuster. Those series are thought to be the most popular children's books of all time, having sold hundreds of millions of copies in 18 languages. Terms of the transaction were not disclosed.

Simon & Schuster has already begun developing books of Nancy

their ages, so that they are now 18 and 17. They too drive sports cars. In 1982, a Federal District Court ruled that Grosset & Dunlap, now part of G. P. Putnam's Sons, could continue publishing in hardcover the books that it had already published. That amounted to 56 Nancy Drew titles, 58 Hardy Boys titles and 72 titles of the Bobbsey Twins.

The books have evolved over the years. Nancy Drew's age, for example, was raised from 16 to 18 after World War II, and her roadster became a convertible in the 1950s, and later a sports car. Frank and Joe Hardy had one year added to

Nancy Drew, Hardy Boys on the Move

By Edwin McDowell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Stratemeyer Syndicate, the fiction factory that for 78 years has turned out the adventures of Tom Swift, Nancy Drew, the Hardy Boys and the Bobbsey Twins, has been purchased by Simon & Schuster. Those series are thought to be the most popular children's books of all time, having sold hundreds of millions of copies in 18 languages. Terms of the transaction were not disclosed.

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Recalling Era of Luxury Liners

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The remnants of an era are scattered.

Statues that once adorned an ocean liner's elegant dining room have been found in a corner of a Long Island cemetery and near the pool of a Miami Beach hotel.

Murals that once greeted passengers in a grand entrance hall now hang in the lobby of a Manhattan office building.

In the years before World War II, passengers crossing the Atlantic had to travel by ship, and shipping lines competed fiercely for business with ever larger, more luxurious vessels.

Less than two decades after the war, however, the airplane ended the ocean liner's heyday. Public interest in the history of the ocean liner remained strong, but until recently there was no museum in the United States dedicated to preserving and chronicling the legacy of the great ships and the pageantry and public fascination that surrounded them.

Three years ago, an informal network of ship enthusiasts joined to create the Ocean Liner Museum in New York. Some had written books and given lectures about the liners, others simply were maritime history buffs, but all of them shared a common passion.

The history of the ocean liner includes technological, social, romantic and cultural aspects, so its appeal is not surprising," said Walter Lord, a trustee of the museum and a writer whose works include "A Night to Remember," an account of the sinking of the Titanic. "There are people fascinated by ocean liners who have never seen or been on one in their lives."

With little money and no home for their museum, the trustees, working out of a small office at the Seamen's Church Institute on State Street in lower Manhattan, have assembled a remarkable collection

Steven Spielberg Signed To Make 'Goonies' Film

The Associated Press

MONTEPULCIANO, Italy — Studio avoiding the term "festival," this lovely Tuscan town calls its annual program of plays, opera, concerts, and other events a "cavalcade" or workshop. But while it certainly has a serious, purposeful spirit, the workshop also has its festive aspect. For just about a month, from early July to early August, the streets are decked with flags, local wine growers offer visitors free samples of their renowned vino nobile, and the neighboring villages put on fairs featuring the gastronomic specialties of the area.

This year's workshop was dedicated to the theme of peace (a performance of Britten's "War Requiem" brought the musical activities to a close on Saturday); but the theme was broad enough to allow a wide range of offerings. One of the most interesting to the opera lover was a production of Giacomo Puccini's early

It will be based on a screenplay by Chris Columbus, who wrote "Gremlins," but Terry Semel, Warner Bros. president, emphasized that "The Goonies" is not a "Gremlins" sequel. Spielberg will serve as executive producer with Frank Marshall and Kathleen Kennedy. Donner will direct and produce with Harvey Bernhard.

of artifacts and memorabilia. Some of the pieces were souvenirs purchased during their voyages, but most were bought at auctions and antique shops or from people who had acquired objects without knowing their historical significance.

Assembling such a collection involves meticulous detective work, according to John Maxtone-Graham, a trustee of the museum and author of "The Only Way to Cross," a history of the trans-Atlantic liners.

Maxtone-Graham's home is filled with the prizes of painstaking searches, including pieces of paneling from the British liner Mauritania, engine-room control lights and a chrome cherrywood cigarette box from the Normandie and a Hermès scarf designed especially for passengers on the France.

The apartment of Stephen S.

Lash, the president of the museum and a senior vice president at Christie's auction house, contains his collection of original steamship posters and models.

Attracting financial support for the museum has been difficult, Maxtone-Graham said. The trustees have had to rely on their personal donations and on tax-deductible contributions from more than 100 people who have joined as charter members.

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home. Next winter the museum will sponsor its first exhibition, at the New York Historical Society, and it is conducting an oral history project on the passengers and crew members who sailed on the liners. But "It's difficult to run a museum without walls or a roof," Maxtone-Graham said; the museum's collection remains dispersed among the trustees' homes and offices.

The rotunda of the old Custom House on Bowery Green, with its Regatta Marsh murals of liners entering the port of New York and its site at the foot of New York Harbor, would be an "ideal location" for the museum, Lash said.

The museum has joined with several other cultural and commercial groups to apply for space in the Beaux-Arts landmark, vacated since 1971, when the federal government completes renovations.

Other possible sites for the museum

include the old Staten Island Ferry terminal near Battery Park, the museum on the aircraft carrier Intrepid and the city's new Convention Center, Lash said.

The trustees do insist on a site in New York City, for reasons both historical and sentimental.

"New York was the western terminus of the liners, and it is the city most associated with their triumphs as well as their decline," Maxtone-Graham said. "For many millions of people, whether immigrants or tourists, the port of New York was the first thing



Fred R. Conrad/The New York Times
John Maxtone-Graham

they saw of the New World. This is where the museum has to be."

Lord agreed. After all, he said, "Ocean liners are to New York what the Mississippi riverboat is to New Orleans."

A Rare Puccini Performed in Italy

By William Weaver
International Herald Tribune

MONTEPULCIANO, Italy — Studio avoiding the term "festival," this lovely Tuscan town calls its annual program of plays, opera, concerts, and other events a "cavalcade" or workshop. But while it certainly has a serious, purposeful spirit, the workshop also has its festive aspect. For just about a month, from early July to early August, the streets are decked with flags, local wine growers offer visitors free samples of their renowned vino nobile, and the neighboring villages put on fairs featuring the gastronomic specialties of the area.

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This rare hearing of "Edgar" not only proved the opera to be enjoyable, but also suggested that a renewed, scholarly interest in Puccini's music is spreading.

Further evidence is the Congress of Puccini Studies

scheduled this month at Torre del Lago, where a festival will also present the composer's very first

opera, "Le Villi."

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Reader's

Interest Rates

Gold

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1984

FUTURES AND OPTIONS

Young Markets Grow Up Amid Surge in Stock Prices

By H.J. MAIDENBERG
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Last week's spectacular surge in stock prices and trading volume will long be remembered by stock-index futures and options traders as the time their young markets proved themselves to be more than esoteric speculative vehicles. Indeed, the index and options markets played a key role in the events of last week.

For example, these markets enabled pension funds, mutual funds and other institutions to move quickly and smoothly out of the huge cash reserves they had been accumulating since early January and, just as efficiently, leap into the stock market with both feet.

"Many institutions, which were the prime movers of the market, were able to use the index futures and options to 'pre-position' their purchases as well as hedge them against the resultant exposure," said Gregory M. Kipnis, manager of the stock index department at Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette Inc.

Pre-positioning involves buying index futures and options over a period of days or even weeks before buying the actual stock. This serves several purposes. For one, the buyer can then move into the stock market without unduly driving up prices beforehand.

But if the large orders do provoke a buying panic, as was the case last Friday, the higher prices the investor must pay may be largely offset by the profits made on the index futures and options and the stock options.

"The institutions and other large investors know that taking any large position, long or short, is a tricky operation; that prices can run away from them easily because all traders operate in a fishbowl," Mr. Kipnis said. "But by pre-positioning themselves in the index markets, they can avoid, in effect, chasing the prices of the stocks they want to buy or when they want to sell their holdings."

FOR individual investors, portfolios can be hedged by selling index futures or buying options puts. Holding huge positions in a wild market can be dangerous as well as unnerving. Twice last Friday, Mr. Kipnis noted, the premium of the spot September-index futures over the cash indexes narrowed to the point that some nervous investors feared the market was about to turn around. Normally, prices of index futures are at a premium over the actual index. This premium is based on a formula that reflects the difference between current interest rates and the dividend yield of the stocks in the underlying index.

Rather than start selling shares they had just bought, these nervous investors and quite a few traders sold short futures based on the Standard & Poor's 500 index, the American Stock Exchange's Major Market and Market Value indexes, and the New York Stock Exchange Composite Index. When their fears were allayed, these short positions in the futures were lifted quickly.

"Markets often don't wait for investors, and moving out of large cash positions quickly can be awkward and time-consuming for institutions," Mr. Kipnis said. "But shifting from Treasury bills, bank certificates of deposit, and other cash reserves into securities can be done quite smoothly if the cash is first moved into index futures and options in a pre-positioning operation."

The institutions had quite a bundle of cash to shift last week. The action began after Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve, told a congressional panel the week before that the central bank would not tighten credit in the foreseeable future. For example: Between early January, when rising interest rates

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 4)

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on Aug. 6, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2 P.M. EDT.

	5	6	D.M.	F.F.	11.L.	Gdr.	S.F.	£.P.	Yen
Amsterdam	2,2345	4,2924	112,005	—	5,0354	—	124,49	122,73	—
London	5,2233	76,9125	202,125	4,8833	3,2023	—	76,9125	—	23,954*
Milan	2,8809	3,8111	—	—	3,2027	18,61	4,942	119,02	1,186
Paris	1,2325	—	—	3,8129	—	32,58	—	2,9797	77,02
New York	1,7440	2,0140	201,418	200,33	11,495	2,328,59	—	3,7984	328,78
Frankfurt	1,2144	1,2545	—	—	1,7720	—	2,0023	—	22,28
Paris	8,7977	11,475	204,95	—	4,9151	27,19	13,16	26,45	2,4379
Paris	24,1401	31,23	24,54	27,57	12,71	74,90	41,26	70,62	—
Paris	2,8719	3,9822	2,2041	4,8745	27,275	0,066	74,415	4,1313	—
ECU	2,4182	3,1981	84,805	—	2,2725	25,574	1,8816	78,922	—
SDR	1,0198	1,7697	2,9222	3,9465	1,7774	3,9803	39,0182	2,6539	344,005

Dollar Valuers

	5	6	Currency	Per U.S.	5	6	Currency	Per U.S.
U.S.	1,025	1,025	Irish	—	1,025	1,025	Austrian	1,025
U.S. Australia	1,1025	1,1025	Swiss	—	1,1025	1,1025	African rand	1,1025
U.S. Canada	1,1025	1,1025	French	—	1,1025	1,1025	Swiss franc	1,1025
U.S. France	1,1025	1,1025	German	—	1,1025	1,1025	Korean won	1,1025
U.S. Germany	1,1025	1,1025	Italian	—	1,1025	1,1025	Swiss franc	1,1025
U.S. Italy	1,1025	1,1025	Japanese	—	1,1025	1,1025	Swiss franc	1,1025
U.S. Japan	1,1025	1,1025	Swiss	—	1,1025	1,1025	Swiss franc	1,1025
U.S. Switzerland	1,1025	1,1025	Swiss	—	1,1025	1,1025	Swiss franc	1,1025

Source: London Economist. (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound (b) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (c) Amounts needed to buy one franc.

Units of 100 (a) Units of 100 (b) Units of 1000 (c) Quotations in U.S. dollars.

Quotations in U.S. dollars. Not available.

INTEREST RATES

Interest Deposits

	Aug. 6				
1 mo.	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
2 mos.	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
3 mos.	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
6 mos.	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
1 year	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (for equivalent).

Asian Dollar Rates

Aug. 6

1 mo. 11% - 11% 11% - 11% 11% - 11% 11% - 12% 12% - 12%

2 mos. 11% - 11% 11% - 11% 11% - 11% 11% - 12% 12% - 12%

3 mos. 11% - 11% 11% - 11% 11% - 11% 11% - 12% 12% - 12%

6 mos. 11% - 11% 11% - 11% 11% - 11% 11% - 12% 12% - 12%

1 year 11% - 11% 11% - 11% 11% - 11% 11% - 12% 12% - 12%

Source: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Oeuvre Bank.

NYSE Most Actives
Not available at press time.

Dow Jones Averages
Not available at press time.

NYSE Index
Not available at press time.

Mondays NYSE Closing
Not available at press time.

AMEX Diaries
Not available at press time.

NASDAQ Index
Not available at press time.

AMEX Most Actives
Not available at press time.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. Wk. High Low Close Govt. Ch'ce

NYSE Trading Is Again Heavy

(Continued from Page 1)
117 percent Friday before the beginning Tuesday of the Treasury's three-day \$16.75-billion quarterly refunding program.

The market started out strongly but a tug-of-war has developed between institutions with a lot of cash having to get invested versus the institutions that were fully invested selling a bit," said George Pirrone of Dreyfus Corp.

"This is why the market pulled back some," he said. "But the overall showing is strong and I think investors will use the pullback as an opportunity to buy."

Ralph Acampora of Kidder Peabody said he thought this surge might be "bigger than that of August 1982, judging by the size of it already."

A lot of people remember waiting in August 1982 for the market to pull back but that didn't happen and they missed out," he said. "They don't want to be left out this time."

On the trading floor, AT&T, which rose 114 last week, was one of the most active NYSE-listed telephone service to China.

Merrill Lynch, which spurted 64 last week, was higher in active trading. Merrill Lynch agreed to buy A.G. Becker, Paribas.

Among the other brokerages receiving attention were American Express, E.F. Hutton, First Boston, Phibro-Salomon Brothers, PaineWebber, DLJ Securities and Advest.

Chrysler, General Motors and Ford were active and higher. An analyst suggested GM and Ford might buy back some of their own shares.

IBM, which climbed 114 last week, was strong most of the day in heavy trading. IBM introduced a new "expert system" program.

In the high-technology sector, Teledyne, Texas Instruments, Hewlett-Packard and Motorola were higher at one time.

Among the blue-chip issues in the spotlight at the outset were Allied Corp. (ex-dividend), Alcoa, General Electric, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing, Procter & Gamble and Union Carbide.

Pneumo Corp. (ex-dividend) surged in the early going. Pneumo said it was engaged in merger talks with an unidentified company.

West Co. attracted attention after announcing plans to buy back 200,000 of its own shares.

Loews Corp., which reported second-quarter operating earnings of \$2.11 a share against \$2.37 a year ago, was active. Loews dropped out of the bidding for Conrail after a disagreement with employees of the railroad unit.

Allegheny Corp. and Norfolk Southern were higher in the early going. Both are leading contenders to take over Conrail.

MCA Corp. headed lower after reporting second-quarter earnings of 42 cents a share against 78 cents a year ago.

Canadian Pacific, which reported second-quarter earnings of \$1.36 a share against 40 cents a year ago, was higher at the outset.

Carlisle Corp. gained ground after boosting its dividend payout to 25 cents a share from 24 cents.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. Wk. High Low Close Govt. Ch'ce

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. Wk. High Low Close Govt. Ch'ce

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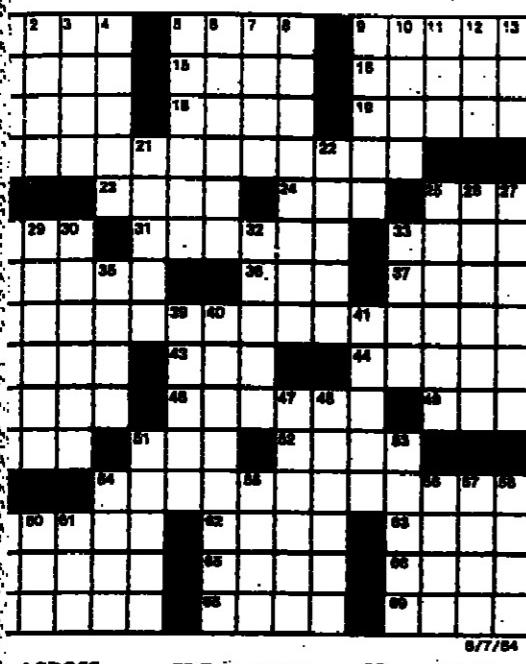
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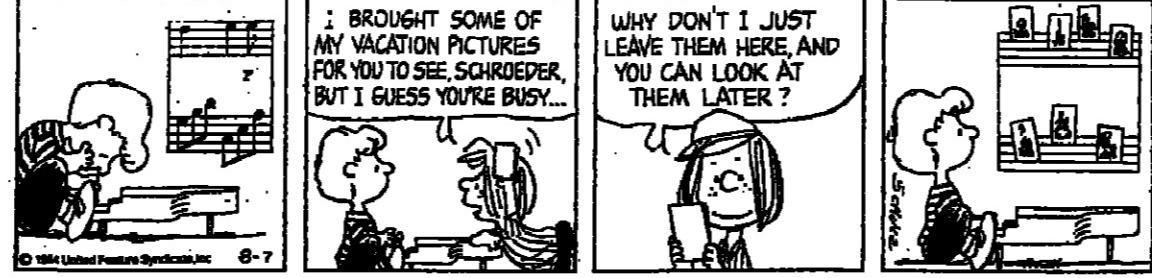
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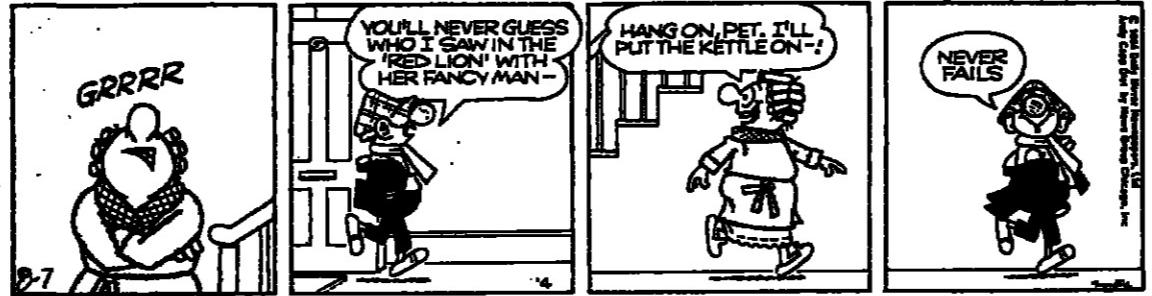
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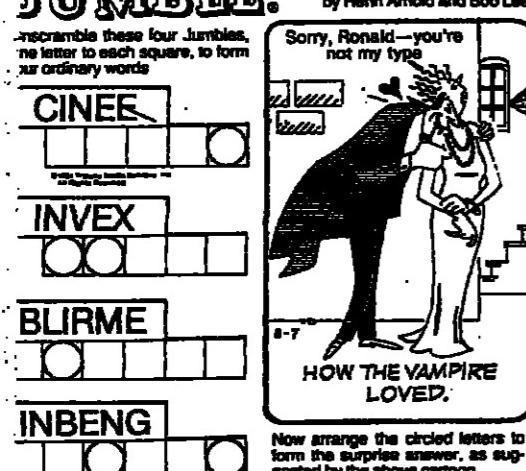
CARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: LILAC GIANT TAWDRY NUANCE
Answer: What they were doing on that televised ballet—DANCING ON AIR

WEATHER

EUROPE		HIGH	LOW	ASIA		HIGH	LOW
France	C	F	C	Bangkok	C	F	C
Switzerland	71	68	72	Beijing	71	68	72
Wests.	71	68	72	Hong Kong	71	68	72
Denmark	72	72	72	New Delhi	72	72	72
Ireland	72	72	72	Singapore	72	72	72
West	72	72	72	Tokyo	72	72	72
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OBSERVER

A Toast to Progress

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Forty years ago every other person you saw at the swimming pool had a big scar on the right side of the abdomen where the surgeons had gone in and plucked out an appendix. Doctors at that time loved to do appendectomies. One of the terrors of childhood was a bellyache, because you could be fairly certain that if your mother told the doctor about it you would be whisked into a hospital, sliced open, and wake up with your appendix gone.

What reminded me of this by-gone era of low-tech surgery was the nasty struggle my electric toaster put up at breakfast. First it refused to do any toasting whatever; then, when I insisted, it burnt the toast to charcoal.

This is the eighth or ninth toaster we have had since the second Eisenhower administration, and experience has shown that it is a waste of time shopping for a toaster that prides itself on making toast.

American technology no longer has the slightest interest in making toasters. Somewhere back there, technicians got bored with making toasters, just as American doctors got bored with appendectomies.

There seems to be a law of perverse development at work here. Consider the development of surgery from the time doctors perfected the appendectomy, got bored with it and began concentrating on gall-bladder removal.

Suddenly, people whose appendectomy scars were 15 years old began turning up at the swimming pool with fresh scars. "Gall-bladder" they would say. It was the latest surgical fashion.

Then came the era of high tech. Open-heart surgery. Heart transplants. Artificial hearts.

At this stage I noticed that it had been years and years since anyone of my acquaintances had had an appendix or gall bladder removed, whereas several had recently undergone open-heart surgery.

Lately, some doctors have been saying there may be more open-heart surgery than is strictly necessary. I leave this argument to doctors, but cannot help noting increasing medical interest in brain surgery. This makes me wonder if the heart transplant won't soon give way to the brain transplant.

just as the appendectomy once gave way to gall bladder removal.

Am I worried by this prospect? Not worried, just hesitant about letting doctors know that I have an occasional headache.

What does this medical progression tell us about toasters? For one thing, it illustrates the tendency of technicians to lose interest in continuing to do what they can do well. It is natural for the technician to say, "Anybody can do these old appendectomies; I want to break new ground and do gall bladders."

And then: "Do hearts."

And then: "Do brains."

Someone will say, "but you can still get a very good appendectomy if you shop around." But will it be an appendectomy of the highest quality which you could have had if all the top graduates in surgery had stayed with the appendix instead of flocking to hearts and brains?

Of course not. I hope it will not be an appendectomy as botched as the toaster which my toaster provides every morning. It probably won't, since the American Medical Association is fussy about standards than the toaster-maker industry is.

The last good toaster was made in 1950. I still have one, and it still works beautifully, though I keep it in a safe-deposit vault most of the time, figuring that when the worst comes it will net me a fortune at Sotheby's auction room.

In 1951 the geniuses who made this extraordinary toaster — that toaster that worked — started saying, "Anybody can do these old toasters: I want to break new ground and do three-dimensional television."

They then made a mistake, of course. They should have done one or television instead of three-dimensional. Better yet, they should have stayed in toasters.

So today what do we have? In the parlor a \$3,000 computer which was built for a lot of high tech people to build and for which you can't think of any very sensible use. And in the kitchen a toaster that can't make a piece of toast.

That's the law of perverse development in action. To get the miracle of open-heart surgery, we have to give up toast.

New York Times Service

Art Buchwald is on vacation.

The Lady Bountiful Of Wolf Trap Park

By Sarah Booth Conroy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The story goes like this: After Wolf Trap's first season, second performances the conductor Julius Rudel remarked that the airplanes weren't as bad as the night before.

"Don't you know?" came the answer. "Mrs. Shouse had them all shot down over Maryland."

Catherine Filene Shouse, no matter what you're heard, is not a Wagnerian goddess throwing thunderbolts from the stage of Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts, which has just opened its 14th season.

At 88, Shouse is the personification of Wolf Trap. She gave 100-odd acres (40 hectares) and \$2.3 million to build the original auditorium. More than that, she has given the project her unrelenting attention for almost a quarter of a century.

On June 9, Shouse celebrated her 88th birthday at a supper for the 500 workers who rebuilt Wolf Trap Farm Center after a disastrous fire.

"I think I'm the only one still around in the last century," Shouse said. She is one of the last of her kind — a personage, Lady Bountiful, philanthropist, do-gooder, a presence, essence of grande dame. She used to play tennis with Calvin Coolidge.

Her blonde hair is carefully dressed, her heavy gold bracelet is incidentally a watch. After two broken hips, she needs two walking sticks, and sometimes a wheelchair for big parties. Her voice is a bit soft from the ravages of flu and her hearing's not as sharp as it once was.

Shouse herself said she's trying to do less and less. "At 88, I find I have limitations. Still, she has a sturdy look to her, none of the fragility of some octogenarians."

Nearly every day, she welcomes program planners to talk about the 1985 season or some other vital group of the nation's only performing arts park.

She is one of the few private citizens to hold top honors from three great world powers: the first woman to receive the West Germany's Commander's Cross of Merit, a dame commander of the British Empire and holder of the United States' highest civilian award, the Medal of Freedom.

Her 12 honorary doctorate diplomas and the scrolls attesting to some of her 41 awards and decorations hang on the walls of her private upstairs study, along with formal portraits of her favorite boxer dad.

Shouse's 1850 town house, with a dining room that seats 40, may be the last private residence three blocks from the White

House. She's leaving the house to Wolf Trap, as a town office. But she wonders what to do about her grandfather clock, which actually belonged to her grandfather. "It's too tall for any of my grandchildren's houses." She has other houses at Easton, Maryland, and Naples, Florida. "I collect houses," she said.

Shouse is still bitter about the fire that in April 1982 destroyed the Filene Center. She believes it would not have been as great a disaster if there had been an alarm, if the guard had had a key to the area where the fire started, if the telephone had worked.

Shouse said her effort to rebuild Wolf Trap "is the hardest thing I've ever done."

Officially Shouse is still chairman of the program committee but Beverly Sills, the very active deputy chairman, carries a great deal of responsibility.

"I've asked them to let me retire. I don't even have time to read a book," Shouse said. "I work for Wolf Trap eight hours a day."

"Wolf Trap needs her," said Carol Harford, president of the Wolf Trap Foundation. After all, she asks, who else can — and will — call the president of the United States when the need comes?

Shouse herself said she has no worry about what will happen to Wolf Trap. Others have not been so confident about Wolf Trap's future. In its first 10 years, at least 10 different people served in top management jobs. In the past three years, several more have come and gone.

Shouse explains it this way: "We've had bad luck with people as head of programming. They work well for a year, then become self-promoters. But few people who have left us don't want to come back."

Wolf Trap hasn't been a total personal satisfaction to Shouse. When she thinks about all she's done in her life, she said she's prouder of the \$400,000 she raised for Hungarian relief in 1956 in less than a month. "I did it so quickly and all by myself. Many other people have helped at Wolf Trap."

Her father, Lincoln Filene, son of a German emigrant who founded the Filene's women's apparel shop, and her mother was an ardent suffragist. "My mother and father both thought women should be able to vote. And later, both my husbands encouraged me to be active."

Shouse went to Vassar briefly, and then Wheaton College, in Norton, Massachusetts. Her family gave her a car for graduation but they were not pleased when she drove off in it to Washington in 1918. She became assistant to the chief of the wom-

By Sarah Booth Conroy
Washington Post Service

Catherine Filene Shouse

en's division of the Labor Department's employment service. "My father thought I should've stayed in Boston. He didn't like me for three months."

During her only salaried job, Shouse called a conference to encourage companies to hire women to replace men who had gone to war. "DuPont said they couldn't use women because of the ovens in the laboratory. One woman stood up and said, 'It's worse than cabbage in the kitchen!'"

After the war, Shouse went back to Boston and her interest in politics. She was on the state Democratic committee and represented Massachusetts as its first woman appointed to the Democratic National Committee. In 1925, with Daisy Stevans, she founded the Women's National Democratic Party.

Is she sorry she didn't pursue a political career? "No," she said. "Though, I know I could've won. The people in my state were behind me. But I've always been afraid of the physical demands of a full-time job."

Shouse turned her studies into a book, "Careers for Women," published by Houghton Mifflin Company in 1920. It served as her thesis when she earned her master's degree in education at Harvard College. She married her first husband, Alvin Dodd, in 1921.

During the Depression years, she said she was not well off. Her father had given her \$190,000 when she married. "He never believed in stocks. But I thought I knew

better. So I invested the money and after a while, I made a million."

Shouse found that she had lost everything in the 1929 stock market crash except \$10,000. She spent half the money to buy a farmhouse and the land that became the site of Wolf Trap.

Kay and Alvin Dodd were divorced in 1930. While she was getting her divorce, she met Jouett Shouse at a party given by Daisy Harriman. He had been a congressman and assistant secretary of the Treasury under Wilson and a chairman of the Democratic National Committee. He was 18 years older than she.

Shouse credits him with spearheading the repeal of Prohibition. "We used to get telephone calls from the governors of the states all night long about 'repeal.'

They were married in 1932, and from then on she left politics to him. She bred, showed and judged dogs alongside his studies.

In 1947, Shouse's father established a trust fund for her. Though she couldn't buy stocks with the principal — that's all invested in the Federated Department Stores, she has used the interest to play in the stock market since.

"But I don't have as much money as people think I do," she said, offering more coffee and cookies.

She took up the family interest in music in 1935 when she organized Washington's first chamber music concert at the Phillips Collection. In 1945, she and Shouse were traveling in Germany when at a dinner party, she heard of the U.S. Army's German women's program. She organized the General Lucius Clay Fund for the program in the United States. "I once shipped a quarter of a million tons of bolts of fabric and leftover art material to Germany," she recalls. "I gave all my time to it, from 1949 to 1956."

Almost all of her time. She became a member of the National Symphony Orchestra Association Board in 1949, was its vice president from 1951-1963 and has been its honorary vice president since then. She was the National Symphony Orchestra's largest contributor for many seasons.

In 1958 she was appointed by President Eisenhower to the first board of the National Cultural Center, which became the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. For years, she had talked about building a performing arts center at Wolf Trap. The National Symphony was not interested. But in 1961, she gave 40 acres to the American Symphony Orchestra League.

In 1966, she offered the rest of the Vienna farm to the nation. Congress accepted the gift of the land and the money to build the amphitheater in October 1966. Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts opened July 1, 1971.

Shouse says she never looked for something to do. "It always dropped in front of me. My father always said, 'You don't get credit for doing the things you like to do.' Well, I've always had fun."

PEOPLE

8 Riders Cross the U.S.
On High-Wheel Bicycles

Eight people dressed in knee-

pants, caps and ribbon ties rode

Boston perched on old-fashioned high-wheel bicycles, completing a 53-day cross-country journey in turn-of-the-century style. The bicycles, with their tall front wheel and a much smaller rear wheel, are difficult to ride.

"You're always sitting," said Keith Parikh, 34, of Sanford, Florida. "You're not allowed to stand. Some of them are not equipped with brakes; none of them has gears." The riders, aged from 28 to 64, and from all over the United States, made the trip because the bicycles "are part of our heritage," said Nolan Bay, 62, of Culver City, California. The ride also commemorated Thomas Stevens, who went from San Francisco to Boston on a high-wheel bicycle 100 years ago.

"He had to walk one-third of the way because there were no roads," Parikh said. "Sometimes he would go 24 hours without eating because he could carry no provisions with him." The riders set out from San Francisco on May 28.

An annual festival billed as the United States' largest gathering of twins brought about 1,000 sets of siblings to the northeast Ohio city of Twinsburg. "It's a day to show off your twins," said Kent, Ohio, postmaster Ray Diersing, father of Betsy and Susan, both 9. The two-day festival is a memorial to twin brothers Aaron and Moses Wilcox, for whom the city is named. The two Connecticut natives settled in Ohio in 1817, married sisters, had the same number of children, held property in common, died on the same day of the same illness and are buried in the same grave. The first Twins Day in 1976, a Bicentennial celebration, attracted only about 33 sets of twins, but television exposure since has brought in thousands of visitors. This year twins attended from all 50 states and at least two foreign countries, the organizer, Wib Cramer, said.

Britain's Prince Charles is in Papua New Guinea for a five-day visit to open the nation's \$30-million Parliament House, built in the shape of a traditional long-house. He laid the foundation stone in 1975 when he presided at the country's independence ceremonies.

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